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OUTLINES, TABLES,

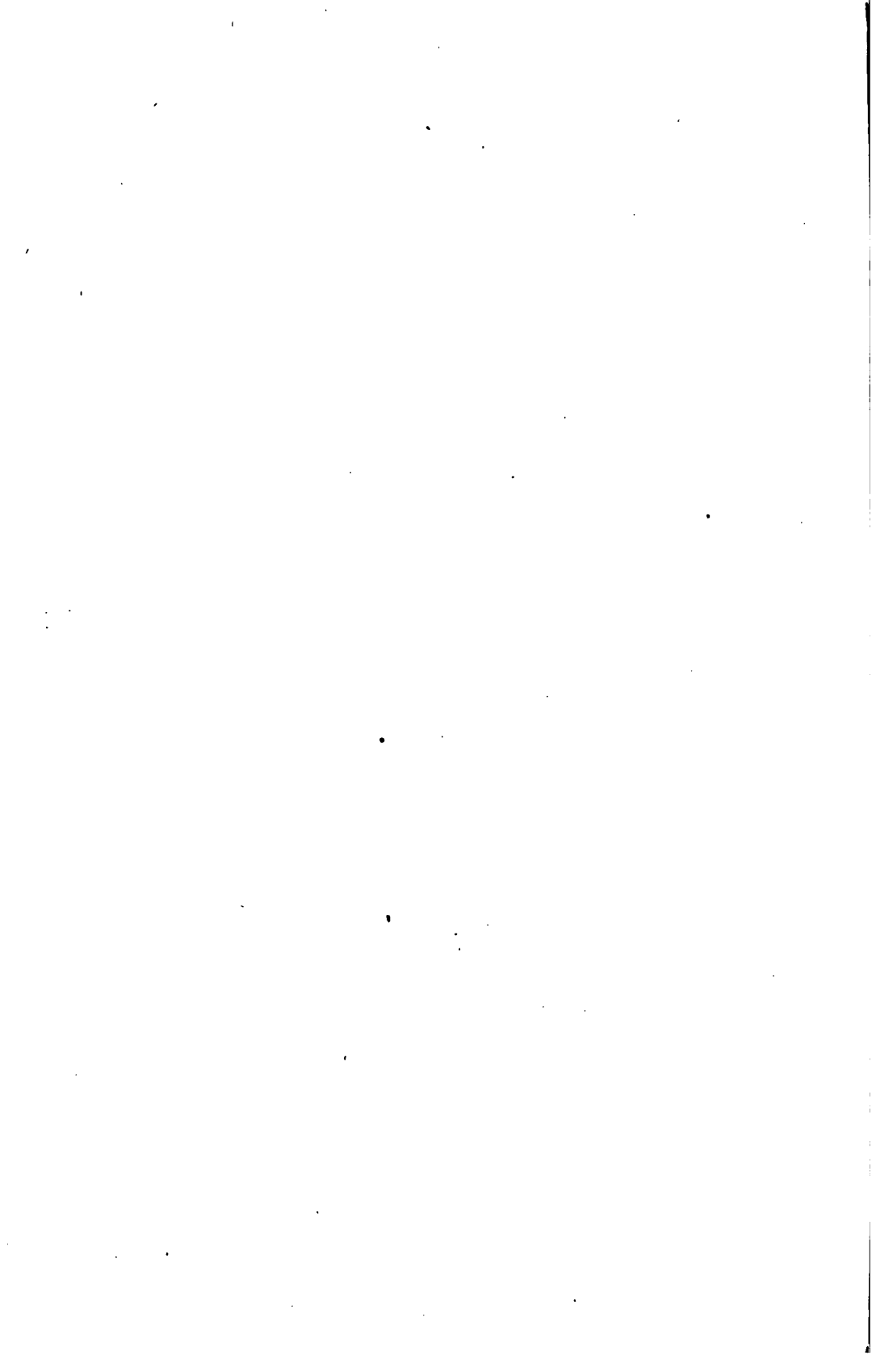
AND SKETCHES IN

U. S. HISTORY.

KF18144







Outlines, Tables, and Sketches

IN

U. S. HISTORY,

BY

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IN THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

THIRD EDITION.

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By S. LAURA ENSIGN, A. M.,

PREFACE.

I trust that these Outlines will be an aid to many teachers in acquiring a more comprehensive knowledge of United States History, and in suggesting valuable methods of presenting the subject to others. A topical method of study is the best one to use with pupils of every grade, yet some care must be given to the attainment of definite, systematic knowledge.

The work is arranged for advanced classes but it can easily be simplified by the teacher to meet the wants of any grade of pupils who are able to gain knowledge from the study of books. It is not intended to be put into the hands of pupils, although should it be properly used, no evil need to come from doing so.

The outlines systematize the matter and are an aid in studying the subject from a variety of books. No especial effort to memorize them should be required, but according to the plans indicated, the pupils should be led to construct the outlines, to prepare the tables, and to write the sketches.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS.

THE use of a text-book is largely to be decided by the individual teacher.

In beginning classes an inexperienced instructor will do better work with a good text-book in the hands of each pupil than without one. The best text-books in U. S. History for young pupils, at least, are those which are the most attractive in the arrangement and the character of the matter and which contain good maps.

The Eclectic Primary History of the United States is very simple and pleasing.

I would especially commend the revised edition of Barnes' Brief History of the United States as clear, concise, and attractive. Higginson's Young Folks' History of the United States has few equals. I consider Johnson's History of the United States, recently published, the best for advanced classes.

Every text-book has some good points. With slight effort and expense several of these can be obtained for reference. There are more extended histories, one of which at least should be in the school library or upon the teacher's desk. From the discovery of America to 1789, Bancroft's History of the United States is the most complete and satisfactory to the student.

In the study of the administrations, Johnson's American Politics, and Blanchard's Rise and Fall of Political Parties in the United States are of especial value.

Suggestions for the Teacher of U. S. History.

1. Assign the lesson by topics; not by pages.
2. Lead each pupil to give in his own language all of the information he has been able to obtain upon the lesson.
3. In developing a topic, as far as possible, base each question upon the preceding answer.
4. Connect, systematize, and supplement the matter given in the recitation.
5. Talk familiarly; do not lecture. Be full of the subject.
6. Require each pupil to keep a note book.
7. Read extracts from books before the class.
8. Show how the history of a place or a country depends upon its geography.
9. Require each pupil to prepare maps on paper and to reproduce them quickly upon the board.
10. Pay great attention to biography.
11. Call frequent attention to causes and results.
12. Assign topics for historical essays.
13. Give frequent exercises in written work.
14. Use the Historical Cards.
15. Pay attention to noted days in history.
16. Pay especial attention to the interesting features in history.
17. Information is not the main end to be obtained.
18. A love for history with some valuable methods of pursuing it are the great results of class work.
19. Encourage the pupils to read.
20. Read or tell stories from history to the primary and intermediate pupils.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.

THE formation of a taste for good reading is the great end to be attained by the study of history. The child's knowledge of history may begin with a story from the lips of the parent or teacher. Routledge's History of the United States and also The Lives of the Presidents in Words of one Syllable are attractive and interesting, and they are not beyond the comprehension of young children. Dodge's Stories of American History merits a like commendation. Coffin's valuable series and Higginson's books for young people will make a boy of fifteen a better historian than the great majority of the educated people of to-day, while he will only be conscious of having been entertained.

Biography constitutes the most important part of history. It is a study of life, of history makers, and it imparts a freshness, a reality. No boy should be deprived of reading The Autobiography of Franklin. The lives of Columbus, Washington, Marlon, Lincoln, and many others are full of interest and profit. A week's wages even in a rural district will procure several of these books and they may be used for an indefinite period.

Periods in American and U. S. History.

- I. ABORIGINAL, ... 1492.
- II. DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION, ... 1492-1607.
- III. COLONIAL, ... 1607-1776.
- IV. NATIONALITY, ... 1776—
 - 1. Revolutionary, ... 1776-1783.
 - 2. Organization and Development, ... 1783-1861.
 - 3. Civil War, ... 1861-1865.
 - 4. Reconstruction and Development, ... 1865—

THE ABORIGINAL PERIOD.

THE ABORIGINES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. MOUND BUILDERS.* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earth-works. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where found. b. Number. c. Shapes and Sizes. d. Contents. e. Purposes. 2. Time and Origin. 3. Civilization. | II. INDIANS.† <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Time and Origin. 2. Number. 3. Character and Habits. 4. Language. 5. Government. 6. Religion. 7. Tribes. |
|--|--|

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY THE NORTHMEN.§

- I. TIME. } Biarne Herjulfson, ... 986 A. D.
- II. PERSONS. } Lief Erickson, ... 1001 A. D.
- III. CAUSES.

Herjulfson, sailing from Iceland to Greenland, was driven by a storm westward; he reported that he saw land, and Erickson determined to test the truth of this report.

The climate and productions were inviting.

IV. PLACES.

Labrador and the north-east coast of the U. S. Some authorities claim the entire eastern coast of the U. S.

V. EVIDENCES.

The annals of Iceland and the traditions of the Northmen.

VI. RESULTS.

Nothing permanent. The country was named Vinland. Frequent voyages were made in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries.

In 1350 a plague depopulated Greenland and Vinland, and all communication with the latter country ceased.

THE PERIOD OF DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

I. The Revival of Learning.

- 1. The influence of the crusades.
- 2. The invention of printing.

II. Maritime Enterprises.

- 1. The use of the compass and the astrolabe.

*Bryant's History of the United States, Vol. I.

†Doyle's History of the United States.

§Higginson's Young Folks' Book of American Explorers.

2. The expeditions of Prince Henry of Portugal.
3. The Cape of Good Hope was doubled by Bartholemew Diaz, 1487.
- III. **Geographical Knowledge.**
 1. The shape of the earth.
 2. The known world.
 3. Superstitions.
- IV. **The Religious Zeal of the Age.**
- V. **Commerce with the East.**
- VI. **The Problem of the Middle Ages.**

COLUMBUS.*

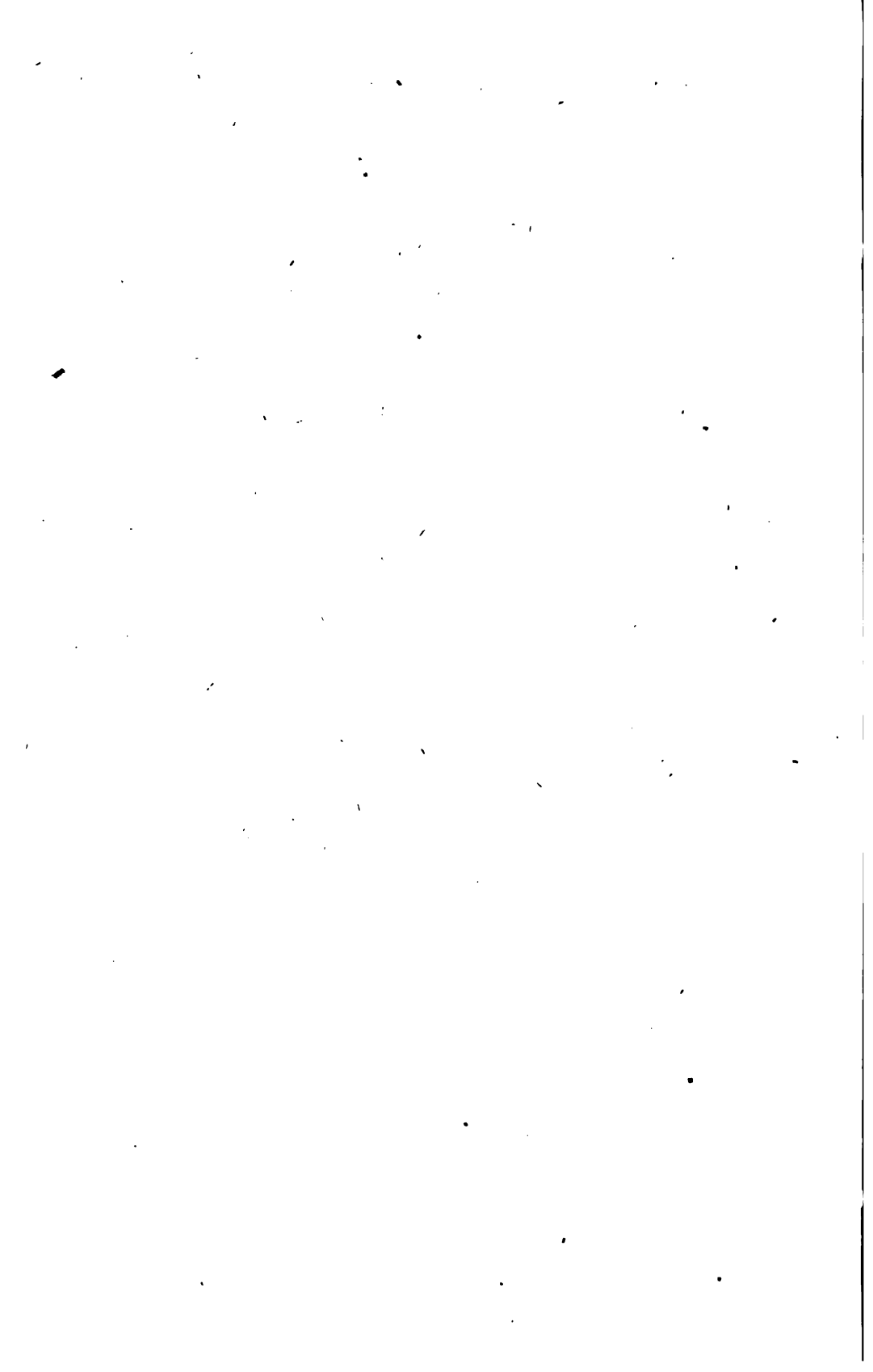
- I. **BIRTH.**
He was born in Genoa, Italy, about 1435.
- II. **PARENTAGE.**
His parents were poor, yet honest and industrious. His father was a wool-comber.
- III. **EDUCATION.**
He was given good opportunities for one of his birth. For a short time he attended the university at Pavia. He paid especial attention to the studies most nearly related to a sea-faring life, such as mathematics, geography, and astronomy.
- IV. **MARRIAGE.**
He married the daughter of a renowned navigator, governor of one of the Madeira Islands. He obtained from his father-in-law valuable information, charts, and maps.
- V. **VOYAGES.**
He went to sea at the age of fourteen. He sailed much upon the Mediterranean. There is a claim that he visited Iceland. He made four voyages to the new world.
- VI. **CHARACTER.**
Columbus was resolute, energetic, and persevering, yet sensitive almost to a fault. He was devoutly pious.
- VII. **DEATH.**
He died in 1506 at Valladolid, Spain.
- VIII. **BURIAL.**
He was first buried at Valladolid; then his remains were moved to Seville, afterward to Hayti, and finally to Havana, Cuba, where they now rest. There has been some thought of returning them to Spain.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

- I. **TIME.** Oct. 12, 1492.
- II. **PERSONS.**
Columbus, with a crew of ninety mariners and thirty adventurers.
- III. **PLACE.**
Guanahani, San Salvador, or Cat I., one of the Bahamas.
- IV. **CAUSES.**
 1. A desire for a nearer route to India.
 2. The religious zeal of Columbus and Isabella.
- V. **HINDERANCES.**
 1. Defective geographical knowledge.
 2. The character of the vessels.
 3. Superstitions.
- VI. **RESULTS.**
Columbus gave to Spain and the World a new continent. The spirit of discovery was intensified and fresh life was infused throughout Europe.

*Irving's Life of Columbus, Vol. I.





SPANISH DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS.

PERSON.	TIME.	PLACES.
Columbus	1492	Bahama Is., Cuba, and Hayti.
“	1493-96	Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Windward Is.
“	1498	Orinoco R. & the northern coast of S. A.
“	1502	Central America.
Ponce deLeon	1512	Florida.
Balboa	1513	South sea, or the Pacific ocean.
Cordoya	1517	Explored Yucatan.
Grijalva	1518	Mexico.
De Ayllon	1520	Carolina.
Narvaez	1528	Explored Florida.
De Soto	1539-42	Explored the southern part of the U. S., and discovered the Miss. R.
Coronado	1540	New Mexico and Arizona.
Cabrillo	1542	Discovered the Pacific coast of the U. S.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPEDITIONS.

NATION.	PERSON.	TIME.	RESULT.
Portugal.	Vasco de Gama.	1497-8	Reached India by the way of Africa.
Spain..	Vespucci. . .	1499	Suggested a new continent.
Portugal.	Cabral	1500	Discovered Brazil.
Spain..	Magellan.....	1519-20	Circumnavigated the Globe.
“	Cortez.....	1519-21	Conquered Mexico.
“	Pizarro.	1531-36	“ Peru.
Holland	Hudson.....	1609	Discovered Hudson R.

ENGLISH DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS.

PERSON.	TIME.	PLACES.
John Cabot. ...	1494± 97	Labrador.
Sebastian Cabot.	1498	Coast from Labrador to Carolina.
Frobisher.....	1576	“ “ “ to Frobisher St.
Drake	1579	Explored the coast to Oregon.
Amidas & Barlow..	1582	Explored Albemarle Sd. and Roanoke I.
Davis.....	1585	Discovered Davis St.
Gosnold.....	1602	Explored the coast of Mass., & short- ened the route across the Atlantic.
Hudson.....	1610	Discovered Hudson B.
Baffin.....	1616	“ Baffin's B.

FRENCH DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS.

PERSON.	TIME.	PLACES.
Denys.....	1506	Explored and mapped the G. of St. Lawrence.
Verrazzani....	1524	Explored the coast of the U. S. north of C. Fear.
Cartier.....	1535	Discovered & explored the St. Lawrence R.
Champlain..	1603-15	Discovered & explored as far as L. Huron.
Marquette } and Joliet. }	1673	Discovered the central part of the Miss. R.
Hennepin.....	1680	Discovered the upper part of the Miss. R.
La Salle....	1682	Sailed to the mouth of the Miss. R.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Nation.	Leader.	Time.	Place.	Name.	Transient or Permanent.
Spain.	Columbus....	1492	Hayti.....	La Navidad..	Transient.
"	".....	1493	".....	Isabella....	Permanent.
"	Ojeda.....	1509	Darien.....	San Sebastian	Transient.
"	Balboa and Encisco. }	1510	".....	Santa Maria..	Permanent.
France	Cartier and Roberval. }	1542	Site of Quebec...	Charlesbourg.	Transient.
Spain.*	Jesuits.....	1560	Arizona.....	Tucson.....	Permanent.
France	Ribault.....	1562	Port Royal, S. C.	Fort Caroline.	Transient.
"	Laudonniere.	1564	St. John's R., Fla.	" "	"
Spain.	Melendez....	1565	Florida.....	St. Augustine	Permanent.
"	Espejo.....	1582	New Mexico....	Santa Fe....	"
Eng...	Lane & White	1585 & 7	Roanoke I.....	Raleigh.....	Transient.
France	De Monts....	1604 & 5	Acadie.....	St. Croix & Pl. Royal	"
"	Pontrincourt..	1607	".....	Port Royal..	Permanent.
Eng...	Smith.....	1607	Virginia.....	Jamestown...	"
"	Popham.....	1607	Maine.....	St. George...	Transient.

This table is too full to require the average pupil either to prepare or to memorize; it is intended only for reference.

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN RECITATIONS.

1. The revival of learning and inventions.
2. Geographical knowledge and superstitions.
3. The conquest of Mexico. 4. De Soto. 5. Champlain. 6. La Salle.
7. Unsuccessful attempts to colonize the new world.

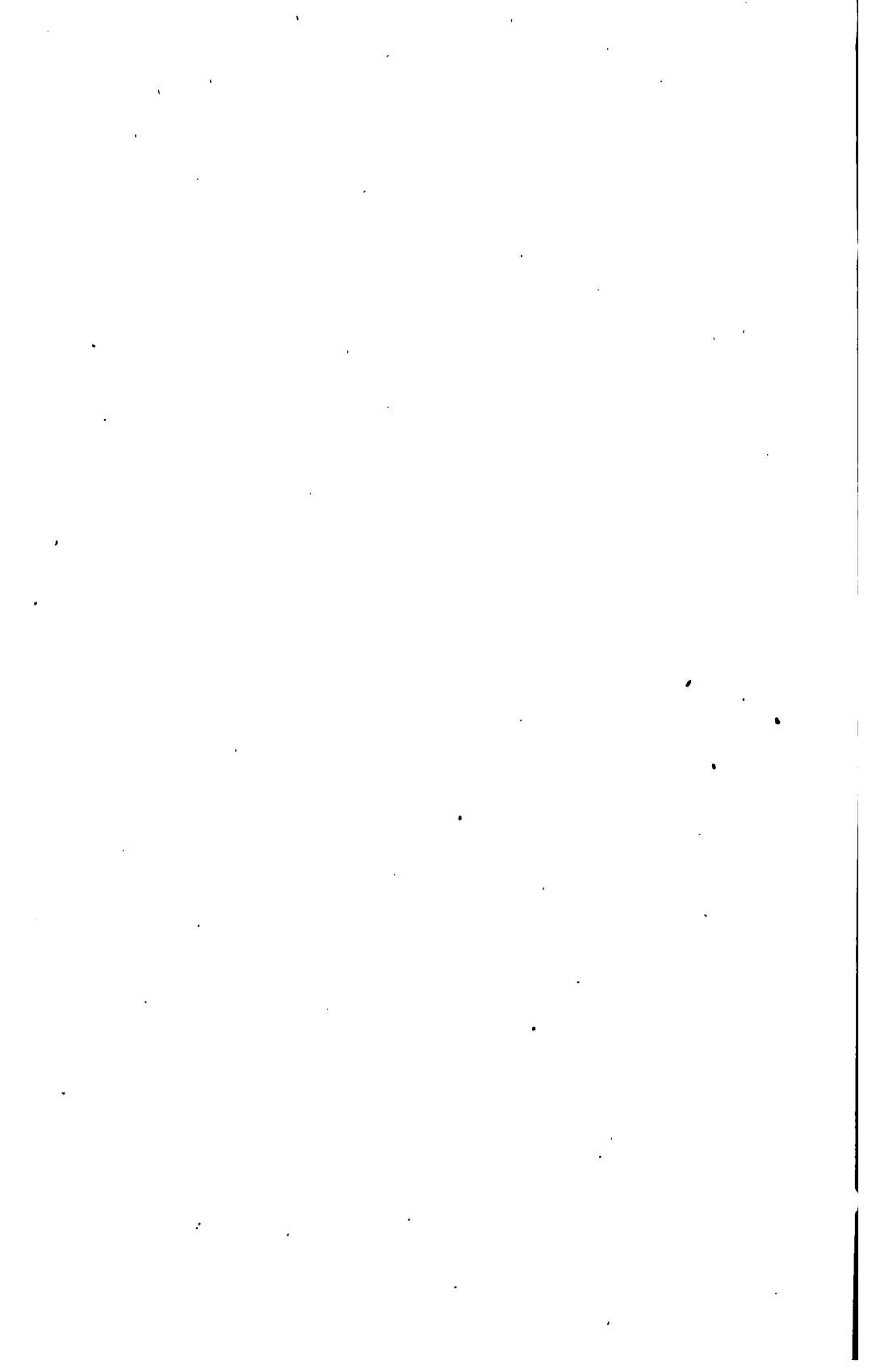
THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA.

- I. **TIME.** 1607.
- II. **PLACE.** Jamestown.
- III. **PERSONS.**
 1. Authority. The London Co.
 2. Colonists.
 - a. Number. 105.
 - b. Leaders. Gosnold, Wingfield, Ratcliffe, and Smith.
 - c. Character. They were idle, dissolute, and improvident. They came seeking wealth and adventure.
- IV. **OBJECT.** Financial profit.
- V. **GOVERNMENT.**
 1. Commercial Association.....1607-24.
 2. Royal Province.....1624-73 and 1684-1776.
 3. Proprietary.....1673-84.
- VI. **GROWTH.**

Many came to the colony, but their number was constantly diminished by disease and lack of food.
- VII. **EVENTS.**
 1. The adventures of John Smith.....1607-8.
 2. The starving time.....1609-10.
 3. The marriage of Pocahontas.....1613.

*Library of Universal Knowledge.



4. The First Representative Assembly, or the House of Burgesses, ... 1619.
5. A cargo of women was brought to Va., ... “
6. The introduction of slavery, ... “
7. The grant of a written constitution, ... 1621.
8. Indian Massacres, ... 1622 & 44.
9. The Navigation Acts, ... 1631 51, 60, & 63.
10. Bacon's Rebellion, ... 1676.
11. Free schools were established, ... 1688.
12. The College of William and Mary was founded, 1693.

The events most easily found, and the best adapted to pupils beginning the study of history are given in the larger print. The most important events and those upon which it may be difficult to obtain information are sketched under appropriate heads.

THE NAVIGATION ACTS.*

I. TIME AND CLAUSES.

1. 1631. Tobacco must be exported solely to England.
2. 1651. All colonial merchandise entering English ports must be carried in ships owned and manned by Englishmen.
3. 1660. Colonial exports must be sent to England.
4. 1663. Colonial imports must come from England.

II. CAUSES.

A determination to make the industries of the colonies tributary to those of England, to increase English shipping, and to make a market for English goods.

III. RESULTS.

A War with Holland which decided the naval supremacy of England. The hostility of the colonies to the mother country. England was greatly enriched by the colonial trade.

BACON'S REBELLION.*

I. TIME. 1676.

II. LEADER. Nathaniel Bacon.

III. CAUSES.

1. Real or remote.
 - a. The government gradually usurped the power of the people. The assembly continued to sit without change. The officers extended their terms indefinitely. Suffrage was restricted by a property qualification, and the people were heavily taxed.
 - b. There was dissatisfaction because the king had sold Virginia to Lords Arlington and Culpepper.
2. Immediate. Indian depredations.

IV. EVENTS.

Bacon demanded a commission to fight the Indians. Berkeley refused to grant it, and Bacon without the governor's consent put himself at the head of a company of men, and marched against the Indians. Returning victorious, Bacon was triumphantly elected to a seat in the House of Burgesses. Here he pressed his demand for a commission until the governor yielded, and Bacon a second time went against the Indians; soon after he had gone, Berkeley de-

*Bancroft's History of the United States, Vol. I.

clared Bacon and his followers rebels, and marched against them. Berkeley was defeated and Bacon entered Jamestown. Fearing the arrival of an English fleet he burned the town. In the midst of success Bacon died and Berkeley regained the power.

V. RESULTS,

1. There were fines, imprisonments, and confiscations of property; twenty-two of the rebels were hung. Charles II., disgusted with the severity of Berkeley, recalled him.
2. The oppressions of the people were increased.
3. Williamsburg became the capital of Va.
4. After this time there was very little trouble with the Indians in Virginia.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

- I. TIME. } 1620, Plymouth.
- II. PLACE. } 1628, Salem.
- III. PERSONS.
 1. Plymouth. Pilgrims from Holland.
 - a. Number. 101.
 - b. Leaders. Carver, Brewster, Standish, and Bradford.
 - c. Character. Sober, industrious, and religious.
 2. Salem. Puritans from England.
 - a. Leaders. Endicott, Higginson, and Winthrop.
 - b. Character. Similar to the Pilgrims.
- IV. OBJECT.

They came to obtain greater religious and civil freedom.
- V. GOVERNMENT.
 1. { Voluntary Association, Plymouth,.....1620-86.
 } Charter, Mass. Bay colonies,.....1628-86.
 2. Royal Province, ...1686-89.
 3. Modified Charter,.....1692-1776.
- VI. GROWTH.

That of Plymouth was very slow at first. Colonists came in greater numbers to Mass. Bay.
- VII. EVENTS.
 1. The first Thanksgiving,.....1621.
 2. The banishment of Roger Williams,.....1635.
 3. The banishment of Anne Hutchinson,.....1637.
 4. Harvard College was founded,... ..1638.
 5. A printing press was set up at Cambridge,.....1639.
 6. A written constitution was adopted,.....1641.
 7. The league of the four colonies,.....1643.
 8. Free schools were established,.....1649.
 9. The persecution of the Quakers,.....1656-61.
 10. King Philip's War,.....1675-6.
 11. The Salem Witchcraft,.....1692.
 12. The union of Plymouth and Mass. Bay Colonies,..... "

THE PERSECUTION OF THE QUAKERS.*

- I. TIME. 1656-61.
- II. PLACES. Mass. B., Plym., Va., Conn., and New Haven colonies.

*Higginson's Young Folks' History of the United States.



III. CAUSES.

1. They advocated a separation of church and state.
2. They refused to take an oath, to fight, or to pay taxes.
3. They rejected all set forms in religious worship.
4. They were peculiar in dress and manners.
5. They ignored titles. 6. They sought to make converts.

IV. CHARACTER.

They were banished from the colonies. Those that returned were punished by various mutilations of the body, and by imprisonment; four were put to death.

V. RESULTS.

The persecution caused them to come in greater numbers and multiplied their converts. It also showed the intolerant spirit of the times, and by disgusting the people, weakened it.

KING PHILIP'S WAR.**I. TIME. 1675-6.****II. PLACES.**

Mass., R. I., and the frontier settlements of all New England.

III. TRIBES.

The Wampanoags, Narragansetts, Nipmucks, and other tribes living in New England.

IV. CAUSES.

1. The prosperity and the encroachments of the whites.
2. The unjust treatment of the Indians.

V. EVENTS.

Swansey, Hadley, Deerfield, and other towns were burned.

The Narragansetts were almost exterminated in the Swamp Fight.

VI. RESULTS.

The colonies sacrificed six hundred lives and more than half a million of dollars.

The settlements were greatly weakened.

THE SALEM WITCHCRAFT.**I. TIME. 1692.****II. PLACE. Salem, Mass.****III. CAUSES.**

The belief prevailed that people could be possessed of the devil, that they could sell themselves to Satan to do his bidding, and that such could exert an undue influence over even the bodies of others.

Those so possessed were called witches; others were their helpless victims. Very many charged with the practice of witchcraft suffered death in England, Scotland, and other parts of Europe. Mr. Burroughs, a minister at Salem, ventured to oppose this prevailing opinion of witchcraft. A division in the church followed.

IV. EVENTS.

Two children in the family of Mr. Parr's acted strangely. An old Indian woman, being whipped, was made to confess that she practiced her Satanic arts upon them. Several of the Parr's party were suddenly bewitched, and charges were made by them against members of the Burroughs party. A denial on the part of the accused was an evidence of guilt. A confession was as sure to secure liberation. The prisons were soon filled; about twenty persons were put to death; fifty-five were tortured into confession.

V. RESULTS.

It showed the superstition of the times, and was followed by a reaction in feeling which really decreased the spirit of intolerance.

THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW YORK.

- I. **TIME.** 1623.
- II. **PLACE.** Manhattan Island.
- III. **PERSONS.**
 1. **Authority.** The Dutch West India Company.
 2. **Colonists.**
 - a. **Number.** About thirty families.
 - b. **Leader.** Cornelius May.
 - c. **Character.** They were honest, thrifty, and religious.

IV. OBJECTS.

The Company desired to hold the land for Holland, and to gain wealth. The colonists came to make homes in a land free from religious persecution.

V. Government.

1. Dutch Commercial Association,.....1623-64.
2. English Proprietary,.....1664-85.
3. " Royal Province,.....1685-1776.

VI. GROWTH. It was slow but steady.**VII. EVENTS.**

1. The erection of Dutch forts,.....1613 & 14.
2. The arrival of patroons,.....1629.
3. The trouble with the Indians,.....1640-45.
4. The conquest of New Sweden,.....1655.
5. Surrender to the English,.....1664.
6. The transient revival of Dutch power,.....1673.
7. The career of Leisler,.....1689-92.
8. The career of Sir William Kidd,.....1697-9.
9. The freedom of the press was established,.....1734.
10. The Negro Plot,.....1741.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

- I. **TIME.** 1734.
- II. **PLACE.** New York City.
- III. **CAUSE.**

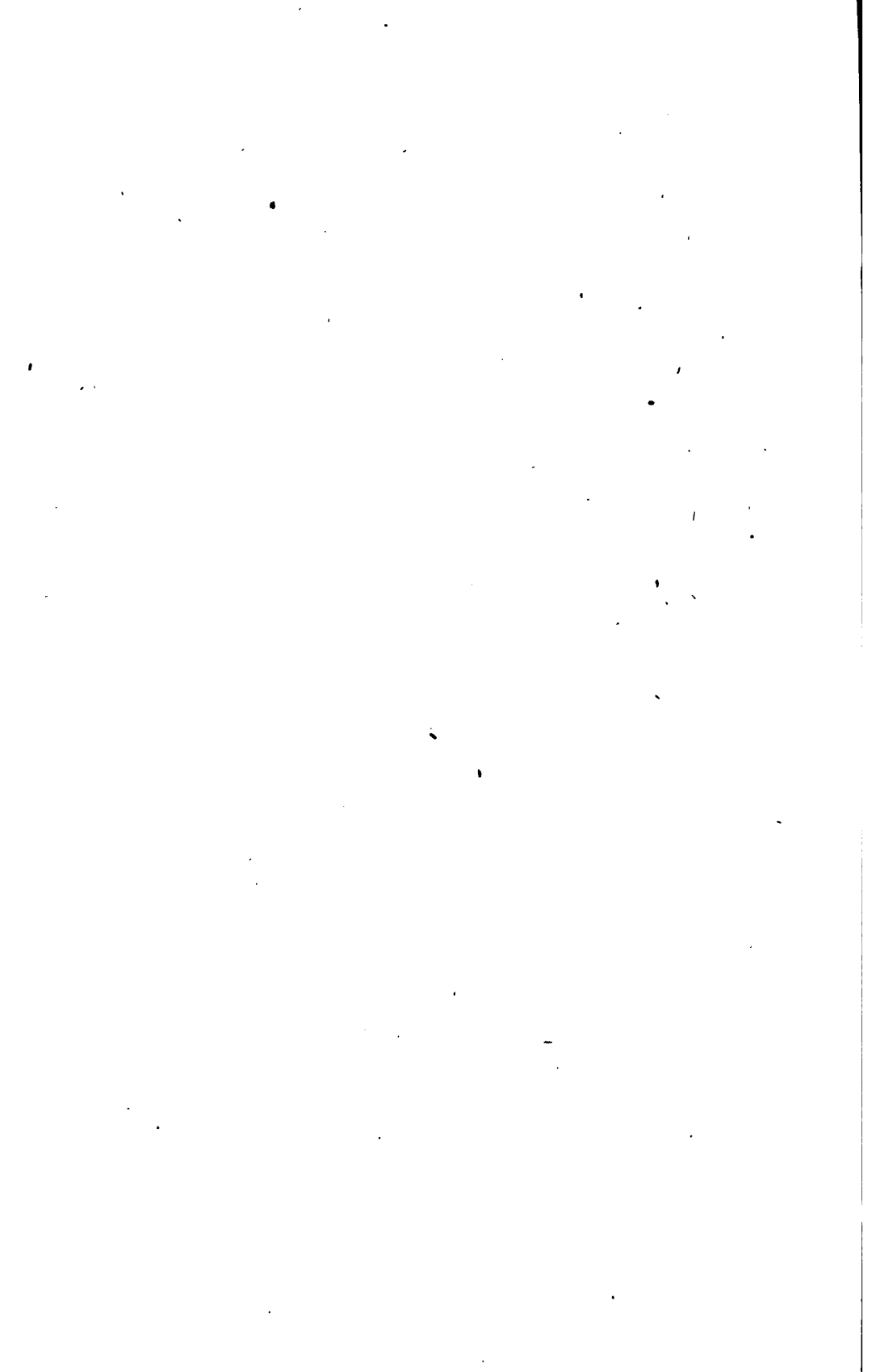
The liberal party in the colony advocated that the people had a right to criticise the government, and to publish their views. The aristocrats violently opposed such liberty.

The governor of New York demanded a portion of his salary before he arrived in America. John Peter Zenger, editor of the Weekly Journal, published an article which criticised and opposed this demand, and also censured the governor and assembly for levying illegal taxes upon the colony.

IV. MANNER.

This edition of the Journal was burned. Zenger was arrested for libel and imprisoned. Andrew Hamilton, a Quaker lawyer from Philadelphia, pleaded his case before a jury, on the ground that this accusation against the government was just, and that the people should have the right to expose and resist such oppression.





V. RESULTS.

Zenger was acquitted by the jury; this established the freedom of the press in New York. It also exerted an influence in bringing about a similar result in England.

THE NEGRO PLOT.**I. TIME.** 1741.**II. PLACE.** New York City.**III. CAUSES OF SUSPICION.**

1. A shop was robbed by negroes.
2. There were several serious fires.

IV. SUPPOSED OBJECT.

To kill or to subdue the whites, and to take the government into their own hands.

V. EVENTS.

Freedom was offered to any one who would give information of the plot. Several testified that there was a plot and named the conspirators. Over one hundred were convicted. Four white men and about thirty negroes were put to death; other negroes were transported from the colony and sold into slavery. It was afterwards believed that no plot ever existed.

VI. FACTS TO BE LEARNED.

1. The people were easily deceived.
2. There were many slaves in New York.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MARYLAND.**I. TIME.** 1634.**II. PLACE.** St. Mary's.**III. PERSONS.**

1. Authority. Cecil Calvert (Lord Baltimore).
2. Colonists. English Catholics.
 - a. Number. 200.
 - b. Leader. Leonard Calvert.

IV. OBJECT. To found an asylum for persecuted Catholics.**V. GOVERNMENT.**

1. Proprietary,.....1634-1691.
2. Royal Province,.....1691-1715.
3. Proprietary,.....1715-1776.

VI. GROWTH. It was very rapid.**VII. EVENTS.**

1. Trading posts were established on the Chesapeake B.,...1631.
2. Claybourne's Rebellions,.....1635 & 45.
3. Relations with the Indians.....
4. The Toleration Act,.....1649.
5. The Civil War,.....1655.

CLAYBOURNE'S REBELLIONS.**I. TIME.** 1635 and 45.**II. CAUSE.**

Previous to the settlement of Maryland, William Claybourne had received a license from the king to trade with the Indians

around Chesapeake B. He had established a settlement on Kent I., and one at the mouth of the Susquehanna R.; he refused to submit to the authority of Lord Baltimore.

III. EVENTS.

In 1635, Claybourne was defeated and went to England to lay his case before the king. Baltimore took possession of his settlements.

In 1645, Claybourne headed an insurrection, overthrew the government, and exercised authority in Maryland about one year. The governor raised a force in Virginia and re-instated himself in power.

IV. RESULTS.

The rights of the Baltimores were vindicated.

The estates of Claybourne were confiscated.

Claybourne is known in colonial history as the "Scourge of Maryland."

THE CIVIL WAR IN MARYLAND.

I. TIME. 1655.

II. CAUSES.

The Protestants settled in great numbers in Maryland, and very early manifested a hostile spirit toward the Catholics. When the Stuarts were overthrown in England, the government of Maryland was intrusted to commissioners, appointed by the Commons. The Protestants, taking advantage of this, passed laws which deprived the Catholics of their civil rights.

III. EVENTS.

There was one decisive battle in which about fifty Catholics were killed. There were several skirmishes.

IV. RESULTS.

Rival governments were set up; the Catholic at St. Mary's, and the Protestant at Leonardstown. In 1660, when the Stuarts were restored, the Baltimore family was re-instated in power.

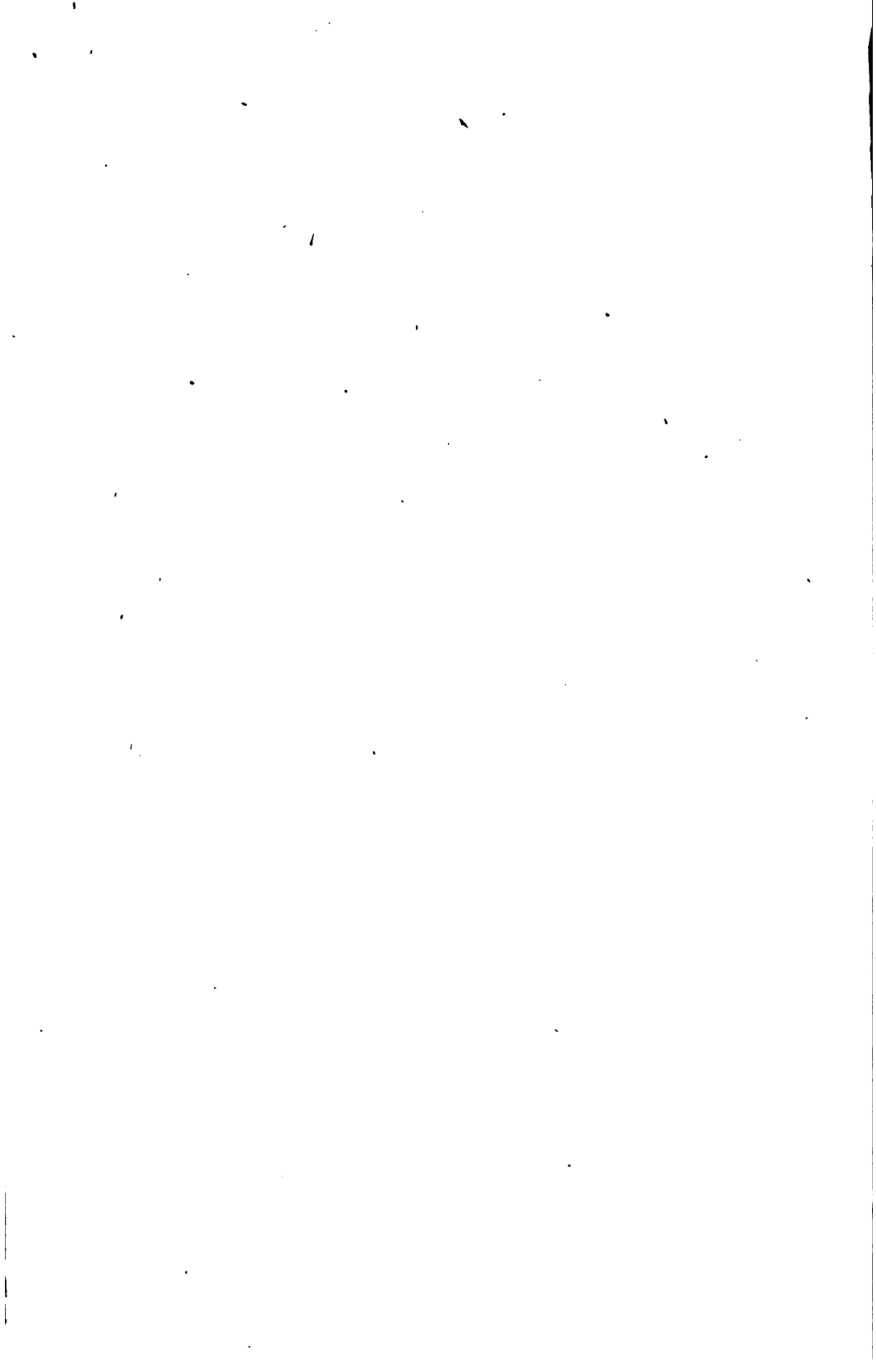
THE SETTLEMENT OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES.

Virginia,.....	English, ...	Jamestown,.....	1607.
Massachusetts..	"	{ Plymouth,.....	{ 1620.
		{ Salem,.....	{ 1628.
New York,....	Dutch,..	Manhattan I.,....	1623.
New Hampshire, English....		{ Dover, (near site of).....	{ 1623.
		{ Portsmouth,.....	{ 1623.
Maryland,.....	"	St. Mary's,.....	1634.
Connecticut, ...	"	Saybrook,.....	1635.
Rhode Island,...	"	Providence,.....	1636.
Delaware,.....	Swedes, ...	Wilmington (near site of),.....	1638.
North Carolina., English, ...		{ Chowan R. Valley,.....	{ 1650.
		{ Cape Fear River,.....	{ 1664.
New Jersey,....	"	Elizabethtown,.....	1664.
South Carolina,.	"	Ashley River,.....	1670.
Pennsylvania, ..	"	Philadelphia,.....	1682.
Georgia,.....	"	Savannah,.....	1733.

COLONIAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

1. Harvard.....	Cambridge, Mass.,....	1638.
2. William and Mary,.....	Williamsburg, Va.,.....	1693.
3. Yale,.....	New Haven, Conn.,.....	1701.





4. College of New Jersey,.....Princeton, N. J.,.....1746.
5. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.,.....1749.
6. King's, or Columbia,.....New York City,.....1754.
7. Brown University,.....Providence, R. I.,.....1764.
8. Dartmouth,.....Hanover, N. H.,.....1769.
9. Queen's, or Rutgers,.....Brunswick, N. J.,.....1770.
10. Hampden and Sidney,.. ..Pr. Edward Co., Va.,.....1775.

THE FORMS OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

1. *A Royal Province, or Provincial government* was that form in which the colony was controlled by a man appointed by the king.
2. *A Charter government* was that form in which the king granted a charter directly to the colonists, and under its restrictions they governed themselves. When the king reserved the right to send over a governor it was called a *modified charter*.
3. *A Proprietary government* was that form in which the colony was controlled by one or more persons, to whom the territory had been sold or granted by the king.
4. *A Commercial Association* was that form of government in which the colony was controlled by a company formed for financial profit.
5. *A Voluntary Association* was that form of government in which the colonists, without authority, made and executed their own laws.

COLONIAL LAWS, CUSTOMS, AND INDUSTRIES.

1. The observance of the Sabbath.
2. The attendance upon church.
3. The Blue laws of Connecticut.
4. The laws concerning dress.
5. The use of tobacco.
6. The punishment of various offences.
7. The conditions of citizenship.
8. The modes of travel.
9. Agriculture. 10. Manufactures.
11. Postal accommodations.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many of the colonies were settled by persecuted people?
2. What form of colonial government prevailed in New England? What form in the middle colonies? What form in the southern colonies? How many of the colonies had no change in the form?
3. Give the prevailing form of religion in each colony.
4. Which colony was most liberal in its conditions of citizenship?
5. Were there any colonial authors or inventors?

THE INTER-COLONIAL WARS.

- I. King William's War,.....1689-97.
- II. Queen Anne's War, or the War of the Spanish Succession,.....1702-13.
- III. The Spanish War,.....1739-44.
- IV. King George's War, or the War of the Austrian Succession,.....1744-48.
- V. The French and Indian War,.....1755-63.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

- I. TIME. 1689-97.
- II. CAUSES.
A war in Europe between the mother countries gave occasion for a quarrel in America between their respective colonies.
King William of England was the great enemy of Louis XIV. of France, who supported the dethroned Stuarts.
Conflicting claims to territory caused the troubles in America.
- III. EVENTS.
1. Indian ravages, especially in New York.
2. An expedition against Quebec and Montreal.
3. The capture of Port Royal.
- IV. RESULTS.
1. The Treaty of Ryswick: colonial territory was unchanged.
2. Paper money was issued in Massachusetts.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR, OR THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

- I. TIME. 1702-13.
- II. CAUSES.
The king of Spain died without any direct heir. The succession affected the balance of power. On the death of James II., in 1701, his son was proclaimed king of England by France; this was a violation of the treaty of Ryswick.
Colonial claims to territory still conflicted.
- III. EVENTS.
1. Indian ravages, mostly in New England.
2. An expedition toward Quebec and Montreal.
3. The capture of Port Royal.
- IV. RESULTS.
The Treaty of Utrecht: England gained Acadia and the control of the fisheries near Newfoundland.

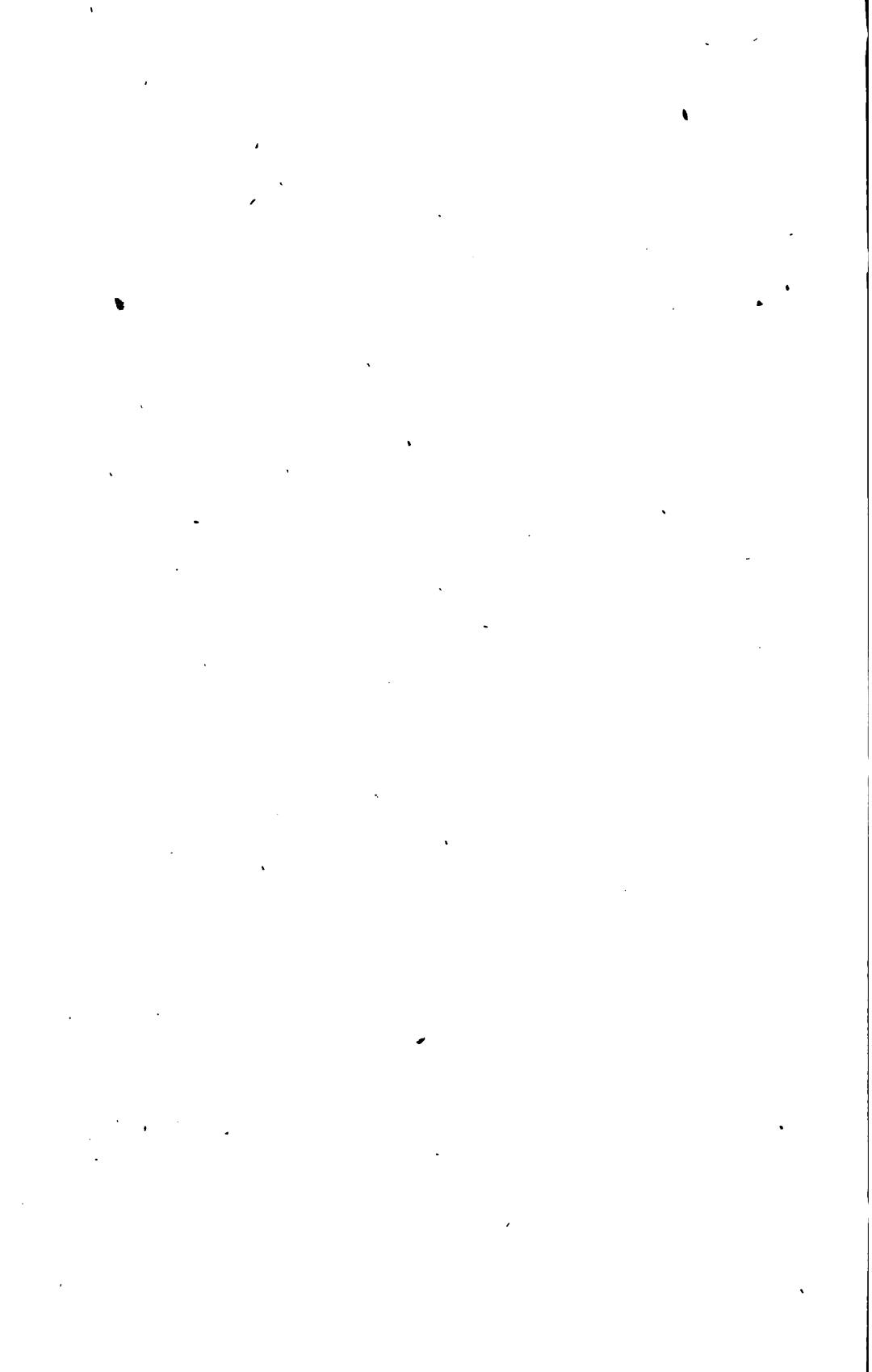
THE SPANISH WAR.

- I. TIME. 1739.
- II. CAUSES.
Enmity and commercial rivalry existed between Spain and England. Their claims to colonial territory also conflicted.
- III. EVENTS.
1. An attack on St. Augustine, by Oglethorpe.
2. An invasion of Georgia, by the Spaniards.
3. It merged into King George's War.

KING GEORGE'S WAR, OR THE WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.

- I. TIME. 1744-48.
- II. CAUSES.
The death of the King of Austria again imperiled the balance of power. France still adhered to the cause of the dethroned Stuarts. The claims to colonial territory were unsettled.
- III. EVENTS.





1. The capture of Louisburg. 2. Indian devastations.

IV. RESULTS.

The Treaty of Aix la Chapelle left the colonial territory unchanged, except that the boundary line between Georgia and Florida was fixed.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

I. TIME. 1755-63.

II. CAUSES.

1. Remote.
 - a. The conflicting claims to territory.
 - b. The enmity between England and France.
2. Immediate.
 - a. The settlement of the Ohio valley.

III. EVENTS.

1753.
 1. Washington was sent to the French fort.
 2. A fort was begun by the Ohio Co. at the head-waters of the Ohio R.
1754.
 1. A force was sent from Virginia into the Ohio valley.
 2. The first bloodshed was at Great Meadows.
 3. The attack on Ft. Necessity.
 4. The Council at Albany.

IV. OBJECTIVE POINTS.

1. Ft. Du Quesne. 2. Forts Niagara and Frontenac.
3. Forts on Lake Champlain. 4. Louisburg. 5. Quebec.

V. COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1. English.
 - a. Edward Braddock. b. William Shirley. c. Lord Loudon.
 - d. General Abercrombie. e. Jeffrey Amherst.
2. French.
 - a. Baron Dieskau. b. Marquis de Montcalm.

VI. CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS.

1755.
 1. An expedition against Ft. Du Quesne.
 2. An expedition against Fts. Niagara and Frontenac.
 3. An expedition against the forts on Lake Champlain.
 4. An expedition against Acadia.
1756.
 1. The Indians were defeated in Pa. and Va.
 2. Fort Oswego was captured by the French.
1757.
 1. A campaign against Louisburg.
 2. Ft. William Henry was captured by the French.
1758.
 1. The siege of Louisburg.
 2. An expedition against the forts on Lake Champlain.
 3. An expedition against Ft. Du Quesne.
 4. Ft. Frontenac was captured by the English.
1759.
 1. An expedition against the forts on Lake Champlain.
 2. An expedition against Ft. Niagara.
 3. The siege of Quebec.
1760.
 1. The French were defeated near Quebec.
 2. Montreal was surrendered to the English.
 3. The Cherokee War.
1761. Havana was captured by an English fleet.

1763. Pontiac's War***VII. RESULTS.**

1. The Treaty of Paris.
 - a. France surrendered to England, Canada, except three small islands near Newfoundland, and her possessions east of the Mississippi river, except New Orleans.
 - b. France ceded to Spain her possessions west of the Mississippi R., and New Orleans.
 - c. Spain ceded Florida to England in return for Havana.
2. It cost the colonists thirty thousand men and eleven million dollars.
3. It engendered strife between the colonies and England.
4. It created a bond of union among the colonies.
5. It skilled the colonists in the art of war.
6. It gave England a vast extent of territory in the New World, which, added to what she already possessed, proved too great for her control.
7. During the war, England allowed the colonies freedom in trade. When she again attempted to enforce her obnoxious laws, the colonists resisted more persistently than before.

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN RECITATIONS.

1. John Smith.
2. Compare colonists of Virginia and Massachusetts.
3. The relations between the colonists and the Indians.
4. Colonial industries.
5. The oppressions of the colonies by England.
6. The growth of liberty in the colonies.
7. The Pilgrims and the Puritans.
8. Education in the English colonies.

SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES.***I. An attempt to enslave the Indians.**

1. Columbus sent five hundred Indians to Spain,.... 1494.
2. Cortereal carried Indians to Portugal,.....1500.
3. Indian slavery was approved by Spain,.....1531.
4. Indians were sent from Carolina to the West Indies,.....1680.

II. Negro Slavery in the Spanish Colonies.

1. It was sanctioned by Spain,.....1501.
2. The importation was petitioned against,.....1503.
3. The importation was limited,.....1506.
4. Slaves were brought to St. Augustine,.....1565.

III. Negro Slavery in the English Colonies.

1. Slaves were brought to Virginia,.... 1620.
2. Slaves were brought to New England,.....1637.
3. Slavery was made lawful in Connecticut,.....1650.
4. The English South Sea Company and the African Company were given the monopoly of introducing slaves into the Western World,.....1712.

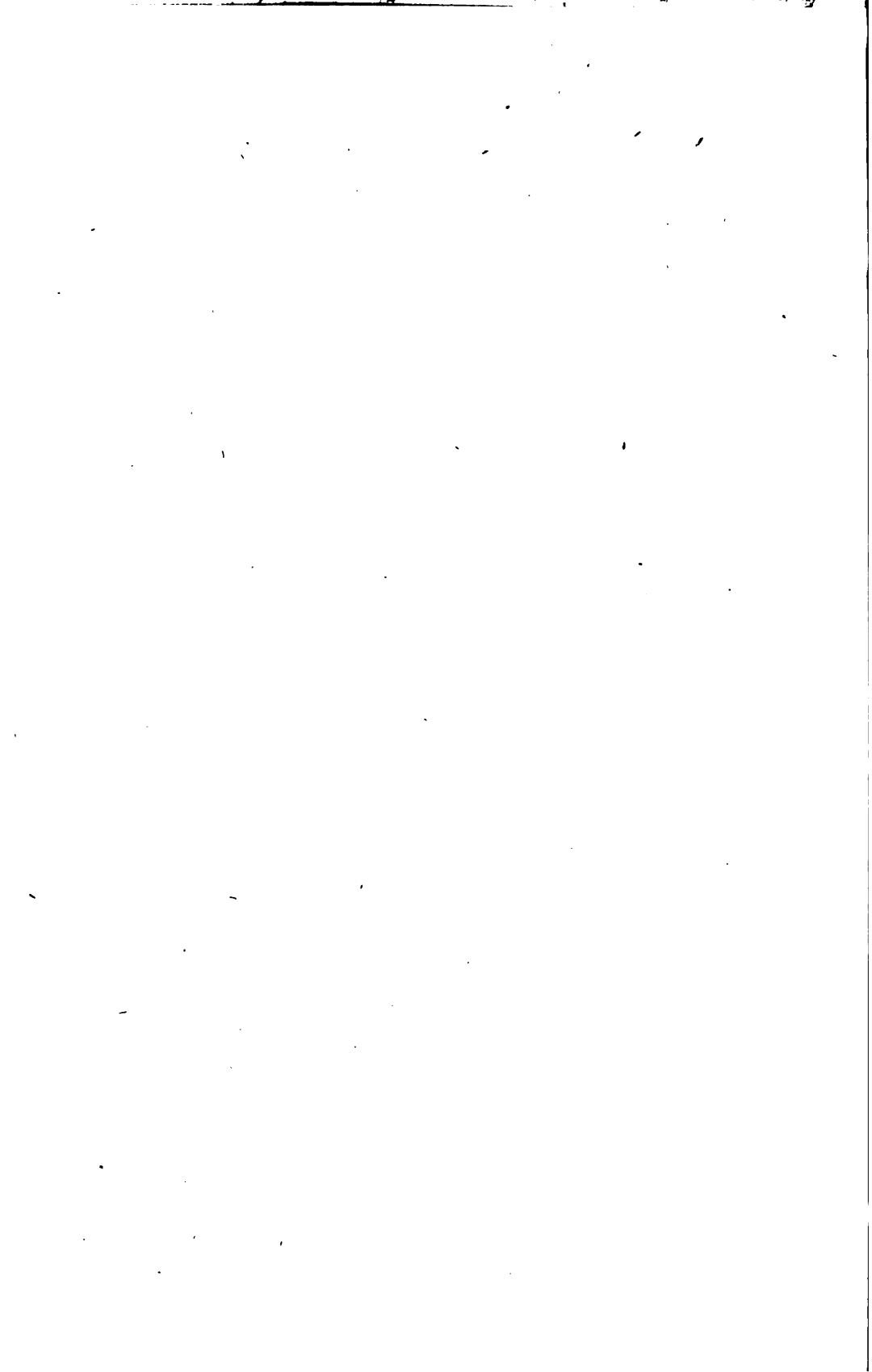
IV. Slavery in the Dutch Colony.

1. Slaves were brought to the New Netherlands,.....1626.
2. The Negro Plot,.....1741.

V. Opposition to Slavery.

1. The Germans in Pa. drew up the first remonstrance,.....1688.

*America: an Encyclopedia of its History and Biography.



2. Slavery was opposed by the Puritans and the Quakers,.....
3. Slavery was prohibited in the Society of Friends,.....1774.

A GROUPING OF EVENTS IN COLONIAL HISTORY.

1607.

1. The formation of the London and Plymouth Companies, 6.
2. The escape of the Pilgrims from England to Holland, 8.
3. The settlement at Jamestown, 7.
4. The Popham colony in Maine, 7.
5. Quebec was settled by Champlain, 8.
6. The Hudson R. was discovered, 9.
7. The starving time in Virginia, 9-10.
8. The second charter in Virginia, 9.

1613.

1. The third charter in Virginia, 12.
2. The marriage of Pocahontas, 13.
3. New England was mapped by John Smith, 13.
4. The erection of Dutch forts, 13 and 14.

1620.

1. The first House of Burgesses in Virginia, 19.
2. The importation of women into " "
3. The introduction of slavery into " "
4. The grant of a written constitution to Virginia, 21.
5. An Indian massacre in Virginia, 22.
6. The London Company was dissolved, 24.
7. The Pilgrims settled at Plymouth, 20.
8. The settlement of New York, 23.
9. The settlement of New Hampshire, 23.

1635.

1. A law was passed requiring the colonists to export all their tobacco to England, 31.
2. In Massachusetts a law was passed restricting citizenship and the right of suffrage to church members.
3. A royal grant was made to Claybourne, 31.
4. The settlement of Maryland, 34.
5. Claybourne's Rebellion, 35.
6. The banishment of Roger Williams, 35.
7. The settlement of Rhode Island, 36.
8. The organization of the first Baptist church in America, 39.
9. The banishment of Anne Hutchinson, 37.
10. Harvard College was founded, 38.
11. The first printing press in the colonies was set up at Cambridge, 39.
12. The settlement of Connecticut, 35.
13. The Pequod War, 37.
14. The settlement of Delaware, 38.

1645.

1. The league of the four colonies, 43.
2. The union of Providence and Newport, 43.
3. The union of Connecticut and Saybrook colonies, 44.
4. The Indian war in New York, 40-45.
5. Indian troubles in Maryland, 42.
6. An Indian massacre in Virginia, 44.
7. Claybourne's second rebellion, 45.
8. Free schools were established in Massachusetts, 49.
9. The Toleration Act in Maryland, 49.

1655.

1. The navigation act of 51.

2. The settlement of North Carolina, 50.
3. The conquest of New Sweden, 55.
4. The Civil War in Maryland 55.
5. The persecution of Quakers, 56-60.

1680.

1. The navigation act of 60.
2. The navigation act of 63.
3. The New Netherlands were surrendered to the English, 64.
4. The settlement of New Jersey, 64.

1675.

1. Restrictionson internal trade were passed, 73.
2. King Philip's War, 75.
3. Bacon's Rebellion, 76.

1692.

1. New England was made a Royal Province, 86.
2. Free schools were established in Virginia, 88.
3. King William's War, 89-97.
4. Paper money was introduced into Massachusetts, 90.
5. The career of Leisler in New York, 92.
6. The career of Sir William Kidd, 97-9.
7. The Salem Witchcraft, 92.
8. The College of William and Mary was founded, 93.
9. The Board of Trade and Plantations was organized, 96.
10. The Courts of Admiralty were established, 97.

1700.

1. Yale College was founded, 1.
2. Queen Anne's War, 2-13.
3. The first publication of the Boston News Letter, 4.

1740.

1. The exportation of hats was forbidden, 32.
2. The Importation, or Molasses Act was passed, 33.
3. The settlement of Georgia, 33.
4. The Birth of Washington, 33.
5. The Freedom of the Press was established in New York, 34.
6. The Negro Plot, 41.
7. Princeton College was founded, 46.
8. The Spanish War, 39-44.
9. King George's War, 44-48.

NATIONALITY.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.*

I. TIME.

II. CAUSES.

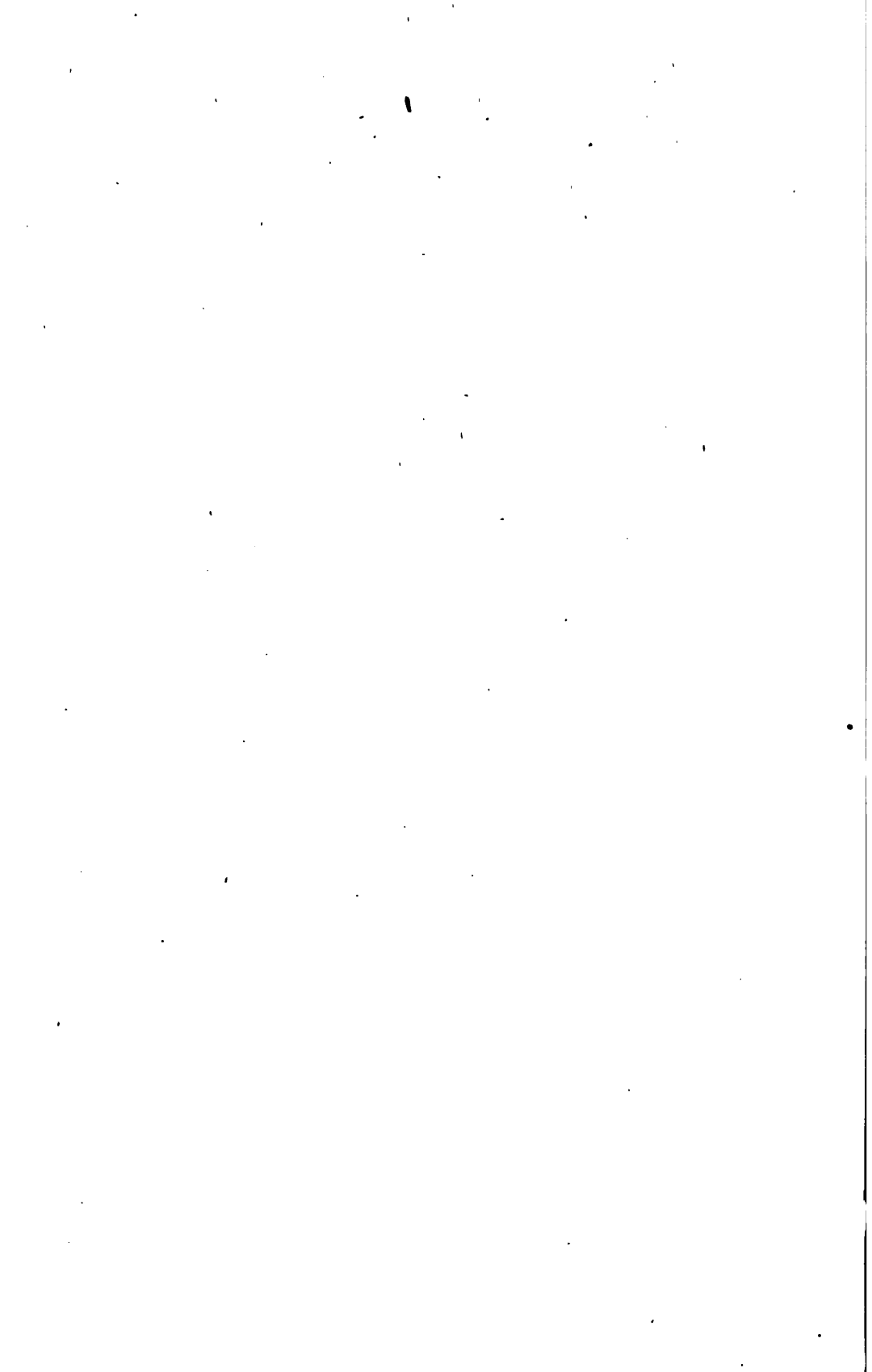
1. Remote.
 - a. The origin of the colonies and the character of the colonists.
 - b. The right of arbitrary government claimed by England.
 - c. The tyranny of royal governors.
 - d. The presence of anti-monarchical institutions.
 - e. The influence of the inter-colonial wars.
 - f. The influence of France.
2. Immediate.
 - a. The passage of the stamp and the quartering acts.
 - b. The stubbornness of George III., and his ministry.

III. ACTS (influencing).

1. The Navigation Acts, ...1631-51-60-63.
2. Restrictions were passed on internal trade, ...1673.
3. The Board of Trade and Plantations was organized, ...1696.

*Bancroft's History of the United States, Volumes IV., V., and VI.





4. Courts of Admiralty were established,* 1697.
5. The exportation of hats was forbidden,.....1732.
6. The Importation, or Molasses Act,.....1733.
7. The erection of iron-works was forbidden,.....1750.
8. Writs of assistance were granted,....1761.
9. The Stamp Act,.....1765.
10. The Quartering, or Mutiny Act,....."

IV. ACTS AND EVENTS (introductory).

1. The resolutions of Patrick Henry,.....1765.
2. The organization of the Sons of Liberty,....."
3. " " Daughters of Liberty,....."
4. The First Colonial Congress,....."
5. The repeal of the Stamp Act,.....1766.
6. An act imposing a duty on tea, glass, paper, and painter's colors was passed,.....1767.
7. Troops were sent over to the colonies,.....1768.
8. The trouble between the citizens and soldiers in New York,1770.
9. The Boston Massacre,....."
10. The troops were removed to Castle William,....."
11. Duties were removed, except on tea,....."
12. The destruction of the ship Gaspee, ...1772.
13. The export duty on tea was removed,.....1773.
14. The Boston Tea Party,....."
15. The Boston Port Bill,.....1774.
16. The First Continental, or the Second Colonial Congress,.."
17. The minute men were organized,....."
18. Boston Neck was fortified,....."
19. The colonial stores were removed to Concord,....."

V. COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1. English.
 - a. Thomas Gage. b. Sir William Howe.
 - c. Sir Henry Clinton. d. Sir Guy Carleton.
2. American. George Washington.

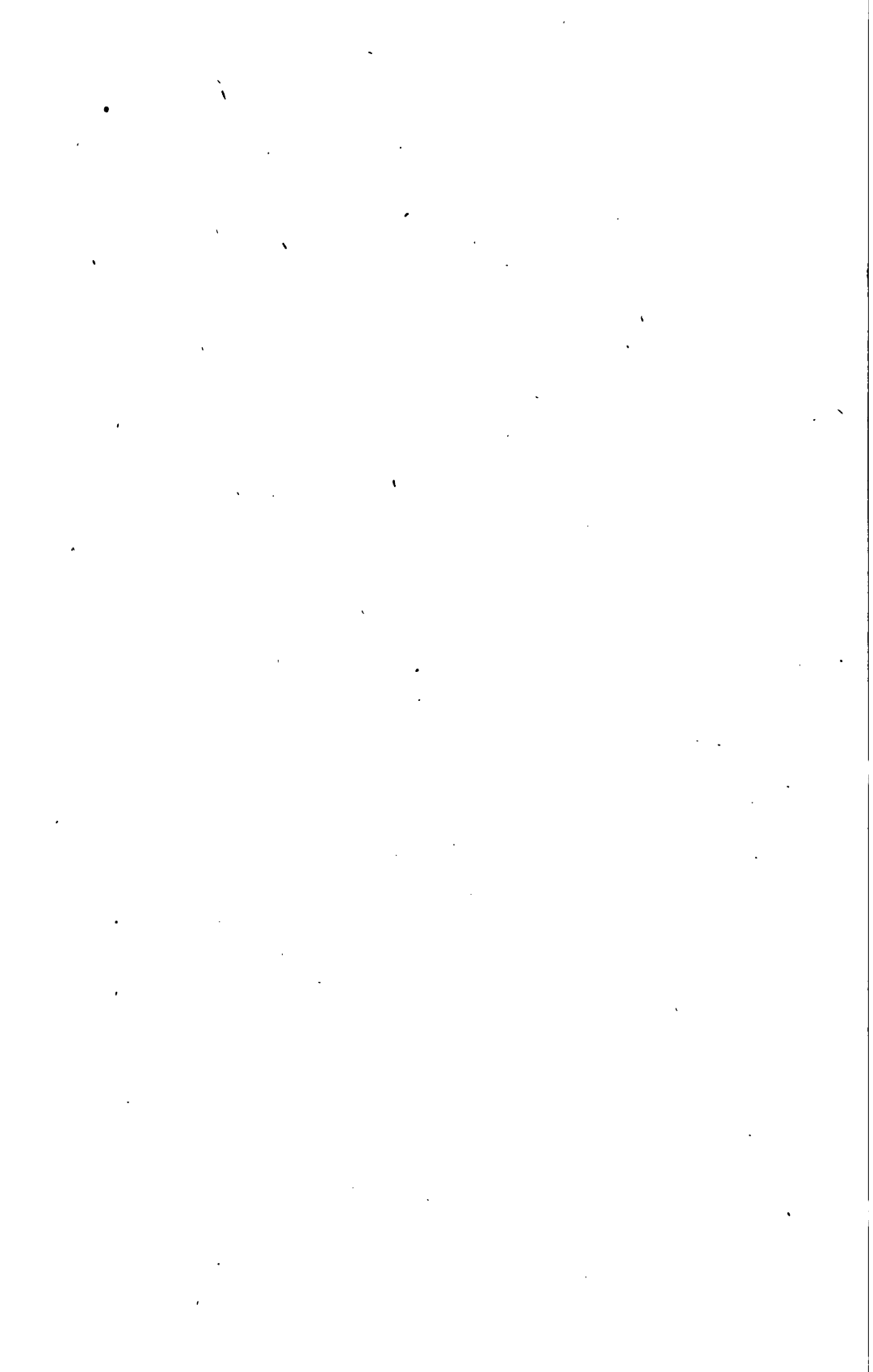
VI. CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS.

1775. 1. The battle of Lexington, April 19.
2. The colonists assembled around Boston.
3. The capture of Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
4. The Second Continental Congress.
 - a. Washington was appointed commander-in-chief.
 - b. Preparations were made for carrying on the war.
 - c. A final petition was sent to the king.
5. The battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
6. Washington assumed the command, July 2.
7. The Mecklenburg Declaration.
8. The invasion of Canada.
9. The postal system was perfected.
1776. 1. The siege of Boston.
2. The attack on Charleston.
3. The meeting of the continental congress.
 - a. The resolution of Richard Henry Lee.
 - b. The Declaration of Independence.
 - c. A committee was sent to France.

*England in 1696 established a Board of Trade and Plantations, which consisted of eight members known as Lords of Trade. Some of these men spent a portion of their time in the colonies, in places convenient to observe any violations of the laws concerning trade. In 1697 Courts of Admiralty were established in the colonies with power to try revenue cases without a jury.

- d. Articles of confederation were proposed.
- 4. Letters were sent from Howe to Washington.
- 5. The New York campaign.
 - a. The battle of Long Island, Aug. 27.
 - b. The retreat to New York.
 - c. The evacuation of New York.
 - d. The battle at White Plains.
 - e. A garrison was left at North Castle.
 - f. The capture of Ft. Washington.
 - g. The evacuation of Ft. Lee.
- 6. The retreat to Philadelphia.
- 7. Congress adjourned from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
- 8. The capture of the Hessians at Trenton.
- 9. The battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.
- 10. Washington went into winter-quarters at Morristown.
- 11. Washington's power was increased, Dec. 27.
- 12. The British captured Newport.
- 1777. 1. The adoption of the stars and stripes.
- 2. The articles of confederation were accepted by congress, July 6.
- 3. The exploit of Colonel Meigs.
- 4. The capture of Gen. Prescott by Col. Barton.
- 5. Burgoyne's invasion.
 - a. The British troops collected at Quebec.
 - b. The advance of Burgoyne from Canada.
 - c. The capture of Ticonderoga.
 - d. The engagement at Hubbardton.
 - e. The Americans retreated to Ft. Edward.
 - f. The British captured the stores at Whitehall.
 - g. The evacuation of Ft. Edward.
 - h. The battles at Bennington.
 - i. The attack on Ft. Schuyler.
 - j. Gen. Schuyler was superseded by Gen. Gates.
 - k. The first battle of Bemis' Heights, Stillwater, or Saratoga, Sept. 19.
 - l. The second battle of Bemis' Heights, Stillwater, or Saratoga, Oct. 9.
 - m. The surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17.
 - n. The advance of Clinton from New York.
- 6. Washington's Campaign in Pennsylvania.
 - a. Howe attempted to draw Washington from winter-quarters.
 - b. The movement of the British toward Philadelphia.
 - c. The battle of Chad's Ford, or Brandywine.
 - d. Congress removed to Lancaster, and thence to York.
 - e. The British entered Philadelphia, Sept. 26.
 - f. The attack on Germantown.
 - g. Forts Mifflin and Mercer were captured by the British.
 - h. The plan to attack Washington at Whitemarsh.
 - i. Washington went into winter-quarters at Valley Forge.
- 7. The Conway Cabal.
- 1778. 1. The alliance of France.
- 2. Proposals of peace were made by the English.
- 3. Sir William Howe was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton.
- 4. The British evacuated Philadelphia.
- 5. Arnold was placed in command of Philadelphia.





6. The battle of Monmouth.
7. The arrival of the French fleet.
8. The attack on Newport.
9. The French fleet sailed to the West Indies.
10. The English occupied Savannah.
11. The Massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valleys.
12. The Illinois expedition.*
1779. 1. The British captured Fort Sunbury and Augusta.
2. The success of Col. Pickens at Kettle Creek.
3. The defeat of Gen. Ashe at Brier Creek.
4. The battle of Stono Ferry.
5. The siege of Savannah.
6. Tryon's raid in Connecticut.
7. The recapture of Stony Point.
8. The success of Paul Jones off the coast of Scotland.
1780. 1. Clinton and Arbuthnot came from New York to Charleston.
2. The siege of Charleston.
3. The engagement at Monk's Corner.
4. Three expeditions were sent out to subdue South Carolina.
5. The massacre at Waxhaw Creek.
6. The battle of Camden, or Sander's Creek.
7. The exploits of Marion, Sumter, Lee, and Pickens.
8. The battle of King's Mountain.
9. Rhode Island was evacuated by the English.
10. A French fleet anchored at Newport.
11. The treason of Arnold.
12. The condition of the finances.
1781. 1. The battle at Cowpens.
2. Greene's retreat through North Carolina.
3. The battle at Guilford Court House.
4. Cornwallis moved his forces to Wilmington.
5. The battle at Hobkirk's Hill.
6. The siege of Ninety-six.
7. The battle of Eutaw Springs.
8. The successes of the Ragged regiments.
9. The retreat of the British to Charleston and Savannah.
10. The mutinies of the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey troops.
11. Cornwallis succeeded Arnold in Virginia.
12. Lafayette commanded the American forces in Virginia.
13. The siege of Yorktown.
 - a. The means Washington used to deceive Clinton.
 - b. Arnold was dispatched by Clinton into Connecticut.
 - c. Lafayette was reinforced by the French from Newport.
 - d. Washington joined Lafayette.
 - e. A French fleet under Count De Grasse came from the W. I.
 - f. The blockade and the assault.
 - g. The surrender of Cornwallis, Oct 19.

VII. RESULTS.

1. The Treaty of Versailles, or Paris.
 - a. Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the U. S.

*Patrick Henry, governor of Va., sent a force under Maj. Clarke against the Indians west of the Alleghanies. Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and other important posts were captured. This gave the U.S. an additional claim to the territory north of the Ohio R.

- a. The boundaries of the U. S.: north and east, as at present; south, Florida; west, the Mississippi river.*
- b. Free navigation of the Mississippi river and the Great Lakes was granted to the United States.
- c. The United States was given an interest in the fisheries.
- d. England retained Canada and the control of the St. Lawrence river.
- e. France returned Florida to Spain.
- f. (1) Total new money, about \$10,000,000.
- g. (2) New money, new money, about \$15,000,000.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESSES

1. CONSTITUTIONAL.

- a. (1) The Constitution was proposed.
- b. (2) The Constitution was proposed.
- c. (3) The Constitution was proposed.

2. CONSTITUTIONAL.

- a. (1) The Constitution was proposed.
- b. (2) The Constitution was proposed.
- c. (3) The Constitution was proposed.

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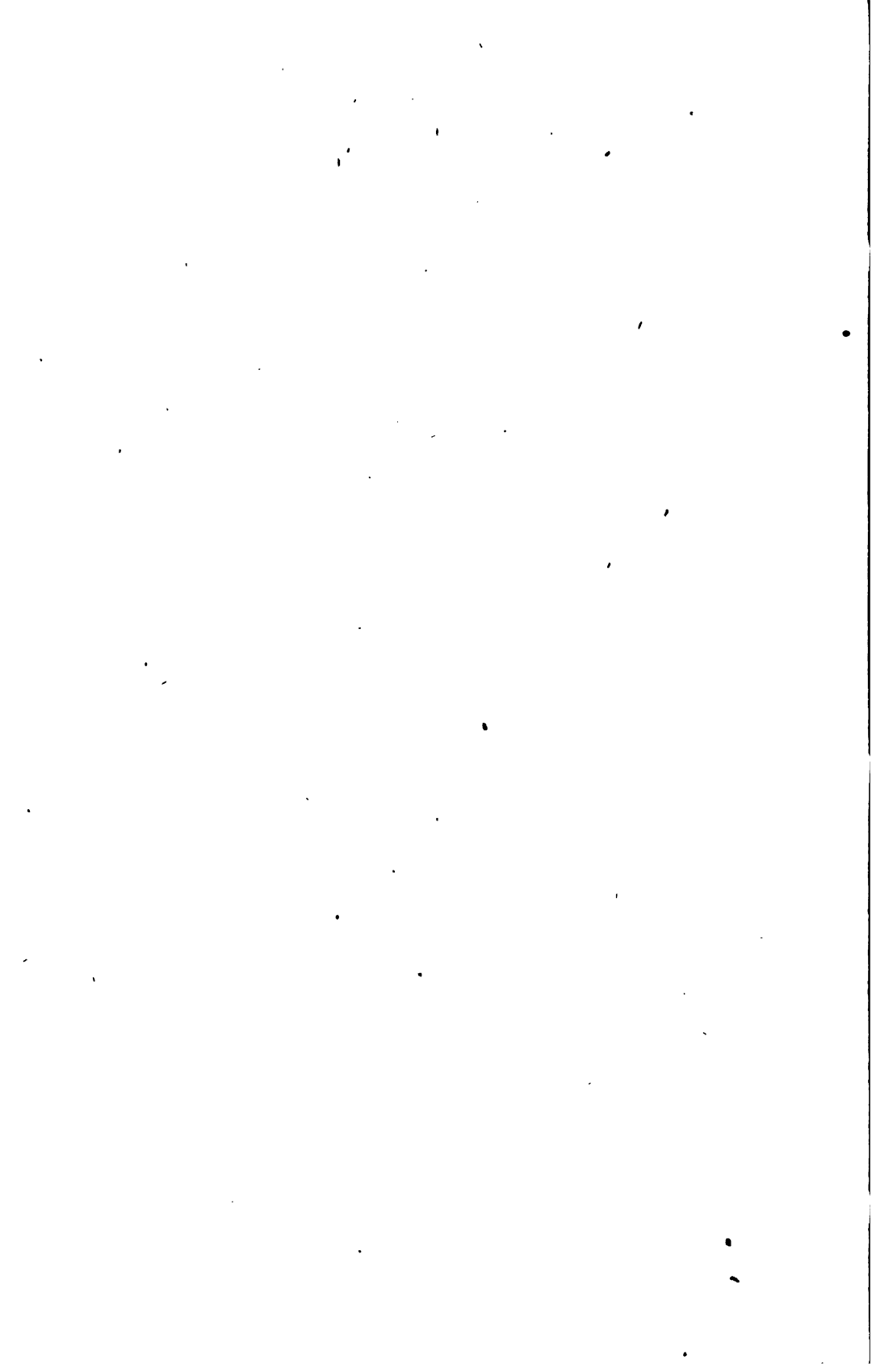
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- c. (3) The Constitution was proposed.

- a. (1) The Constitution was proposed.
- b. (2) The Constitution was proposed.
- c. (3) The Constitution was proposed.





THE BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

BATTLES.	TIME.	COMMANDERS.		FORCE.		LOSS.		RESULT.
		BRITISH.	AMERICAN.	BRITISH.	AMERICAN.	B.	A.	
Lexington and Concord, 1775, Apr. 19, ..	1775, Apr. 19, ..	Smith and Picaurn,	Parker, ...	1800, ...	400, ...	273	78	American victory.
Bunker Hill, ...	" June 17, ..	Gen. Howe, ...	Wm. Prescott, ...	4000, ...	1500, ...	1054	449	British
Fort Moultrie, ...	1776, June 28, ..	Sir Henry Clinton,	Col. Moultrie, ...		435, ...	205	37	American
Long Island, ...	" Aug. 27, ..	" " "	Gen. Putnam, ...	20000, ...	8000, ...	400	2000	British
White Plains, ...	" Oct. 28, ..	Gen. Howe, ...	Washington, ...	4000, ...	1400, ...	229	100	Indecisive.
Ft. Washington, ...	" Nov. 16, ..	" " "	Col. Magaw, ...	15000, ...	3000, ...	850	2750	British
Trenton, ...	" Dec. 26, ..	Donop and Ral., ..	Washington, ...	1500, ...	2400, ...	903	4	American
Princeton, ...	1777, Jan. 3, ..	Mawhood, ...	" " "		5000, ...	430	100	"
Fort Mifflin, ...	" Aug. 3-13	St. Leger, ...	Herkimer, ...	1750, ...	800, ...	100	160	"
Fort Schuylcr, ...	" " 16, ..	Baum and Breyman,	Stark and Warner, ..	800 & 500	800 & 150	800	70	"
Bennington, ...	" Sept. 11, ..	Howe, ...	Washington, ...	23000, ...	11500, ...	579	1000	British
Brandywine, ...	" " 19, ..	Burgoyne, ...	Gates, ...	6000, ...	9000, ...	600	320	American
Bemis' Heights, ...	" Oct. 4, ..	Howe, ...	Washington, ...		2500, ...	600	1000	British
Germanstown, ...	" " 7, ..	Burgoyne, ...	Gates, ...	5000, ...	11000, ...	700	150	American
Saratoga, ...	" " 23, ..	Clinton, ...	Col. Greene, ...	1200, ...	400, ...	400	38	"
Fort Mercer, ...	1778, June 28, ..	Clinton, ...	Washington, ...	17000, ...	11000, ...	400	230	"
Monmouth, ...	" " 28, ..	Prevost, ...	Ashe, ...		1500, ...	600	400	British
Brier Creek, ...	1779, Mar. 3, ..	Prevost, ...	Wayne, ...	600, ...	1200, ...	55	98	American
Stony Point, ...	" July 16, ..	Prevost, ...	Lincoln & D'Eslaing,			1000	British	"
Savannah, ...	" Oct. 9, ..	Clinton, ...	Lincoln, ...		7000, ...			"
Charleston, ...	1780, May 9-12, ..	Cornwallis, ...	Gates, ...	2000, ...	3952, ...	500	6000	"
Camden, ...	" Aug. 16, ..	Ferguson, ...	Campbell, ...	1125, ...	900, ...	1104	88	American
King's Mountain, ...	" Oct. 7, ..	Tarleton, ...	Morgan, ...	1900, ...	1200, ...	570	419	British
Cowpens, ...	1781, Jan. 17, ..	Cornwallis, ...	Greene, ...	1900, ...	3600, ...	300	300	"
Gulford Court House, ..	" Mar. 15, ..	Rawdon, ...	" " "	900, ...	930, ...	300	300	"
Hobkirk's Hill, ...	" Apr. 25, ..	Col. Stewart, ...	" " "	5000, ...	2600, ...	1000	554	Indecisive.
Eutaw Springs, ...	" Sept. 8, ..	Cornwallis, ...	Washington, ...	8000, ...	16000, ...	554	300	American
Yorktown, ...	" Sept. 8 to Oct. 19, ..	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	"

This table, compiled from various sources, but mainly from Bancroft's history, is intended only for reference.

QUESTIONS AND TOPICS.

1. Name ten colonists noted for their resistance of British oppression.
2. Trace Washington through the war.
3. Give a full account of the relations between France and the colonies.
4. Which was the most decisive battle of the war? Why?
5. In which battle did the colonies lose the greatest number of men?
6. What was the immediate cause of the transfer of the war to the south?
7. Name the two great retreats of the war.

EVENTS BETWEEN 1783-89.

1. The mutiny of the troops, ... 1783.
2. The disbanding of the army, ... "
3. John Adams was sent as ambassador to England, ... 1785
4. Thomas Jefferson was sent as ambassador to France, ... "
5. The present system of land surveys was adopted, ... 1786.
6. The convention at Annapolis, ... "
7. Shay's Rebellion, ... "
8. The Constitutional Convention, ... 1787.
9. The Ordinance of 1787, ... "

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.*

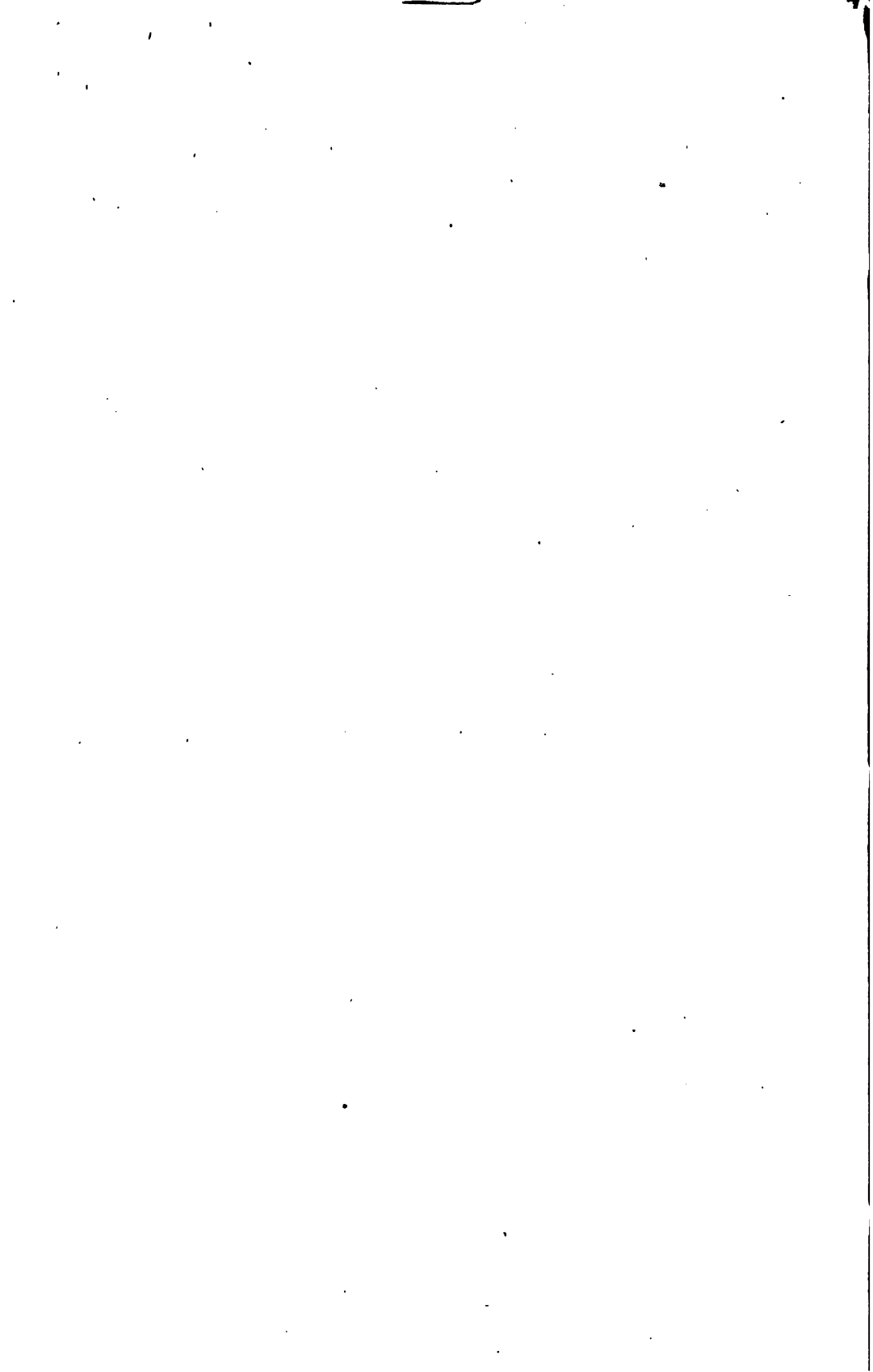
- I. TIME. May 14—Sept. 17, 1787.
- II. PLACE. Philadelphia.
- III. LEADERS.
Washington, John Adams, Hamilton, Madison, Morris, Franklin, and Randolph.
- IV. CAUSE.
The government under the Articles of Confederation was weak in that it had no coercive power. Commercial difficulties led to the calling of a meeting at Annapolis. The attendance was not sufficient for the transaction of business, but the calling of another convention was recommended.
Shay's rebellion and other insurrections convinced the leaders of the people that immediate action was necessary, and induced Washington to accept the presidency of the convention.
- V. EVENTS.
 1. The discussion of the Virginia and the New Jersey plans.
 2. The adoption of the Virginia plan.
 3. The framing of the constitution. This was due mainly to Madison.
 4. The adoption of the constitution, Sept. 17.
- VI. RESULT.
A constitution which has stood successfully the test of a century, and is still the supreme law of one of the most civilized nations of the world.

THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.*

1. Delaware, Dec. 3, 1789, unanimously.
2. Pennsylvania, Dec. 13, 1787, 46 to 23.
3. New Jersey, Dec. 19, 1787, unanimously.
4. Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788, "
5. Connecticut, Jan. 7, 1788, 128 to 40.

*Porter's Outlines of the Constitutional History of the United States.





6. Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788, 187 to 168.
7. Maryland, Apr. 28, 1788, 63 to 11.
8. South Carolina, May 23, 1788, 149 to 73.
9. New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, 57 to 46.
10. Virginia, June 25, 1788, 89 to 79.
11. New York, July 26, 1788, 30 to 27.
12. North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789.
13. Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

*Taken from Porter's Outlines of the Constitutional History of the United States.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON OF VIRGINIA.

- I. TIME. 1789-97.
- II. Vice President. John Adams of Mass.
- III. Political Parties. } Federal.
 } Anti-Federal, or Democratic-Republican.
- IV. EVENTS.
 1. The oath was administered to Washington by Chancellor Livingston of N. Y., April 30, ... 1789.
 2. The formation of the cabinet, ... "
 3. Robert Osgood was appointed postmaster-general, ... "
 4. The organization of the judiciary, ... "
 5. The first tariff act was passed, ... July 4, "
 6. The adoption of the first ten constitutional amendments; 1789-91.
 7. N. C. and R. I. ratified the constitution, 1789, & 91.
 8. A naturalization law was passed, fixing the time at two years, ... 1790.
 9. The death of Franklin, ... "
 10. The passage of measures pertaining to the public debt, ... "
 11. The location of the national capital, ... "
 12. A mint and a national bank were established at Philadelphia, ... 1791.
 13. Anthracite coal was discovered in Penn. 1791.
 14. Vt., Ky., and Tenn. were admitted as states, ... 1791, 92, & 96.
 15. The passage of a fugitive slave law, ... 1793.
 16. The invention of the cotton gin, ... "
 17. The mission of Citizen Genet to the U. S., ... "
 18. The Whiskey insurrection, ... 1794.
 19. An Indian war, ... 1790-95.
 20. The naturalization period was changed to five years, ... 1796.
 21. Treaties with Spain and Algiers, ... "
 22. Jay's treaty with England was ratified, ... "
- V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
 1. Candidates.
 - a. Federal, John Adams.
 - b. Republican, Thomas Jefferson.
 2. Issue. Jay's treaty with England.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The Debt.

1. The debt, domestic and foreign, shall be fully paid. \$80,000,000.*
2. The Federal government assumed the debts still unpaid, which had been incurred by the several states. \$50,000,000.

*This was the amount of the national and state debts in 1789.

3. Bonds bearing interest were issued to the amount of the debt.
The Revenue.
4. To pay the interest on the bonds and to redeem them when due, a duty was placed on imports, a tonnage was imposed on vessels coming to our ports, and an excise was levied on liquors.
Money.
5. A mint was established at Philadelphia.
6. A national bank was established. The capital was limited to \$10,000,000; of this, \$8,000,000 were divided into shares and sold; three-fourths of the amount was payable in United States bonds.
The Continental Currency.
7. Continental currency was refunded at the rate of one cent on a dollar.

These measures were due mainly to Hamilton.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN ADAMS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

- I. TIME. 1797-1801.
- II. VICE PRESIDENT. Thomas Jefferson of Va.
- III. POLITICAL PARTIES. Federal and Republican.
- IV. EVENTS.
 1. The X. Y. Z. mission, or the embassy to France, 1797.
 2. The department of the Navy was created, ... 1798.
 3. The Alien and Sedition laws were passed, ... 1798.
 4. The Quasi war, or hostilities with France, 1798-1800.
 5. The publication of the national song, Hail Columbia, ...
 6. The Kentucky resolutions were adopted, ... 1798.
 7. The Virginia " " 1799.
 8. The naturalization period was changed to fourteen years, .. 1798.
 9. The adoption of the eleventh amendment, ... "
 10. The death of Washington, ... Dec. 14, 1799.
 11. The seat of government was changed to Washington, ... 1800.
 12. The treaty with Napoleon, ... "
 13. The Midnight Judiciary, ... 1801.
- V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
 1. Candidates.
 - a. Republican, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr.
 - b. Federal, John Adams and C. C. Pinckney.
 2. Issue. The Alien and Sedition laws.

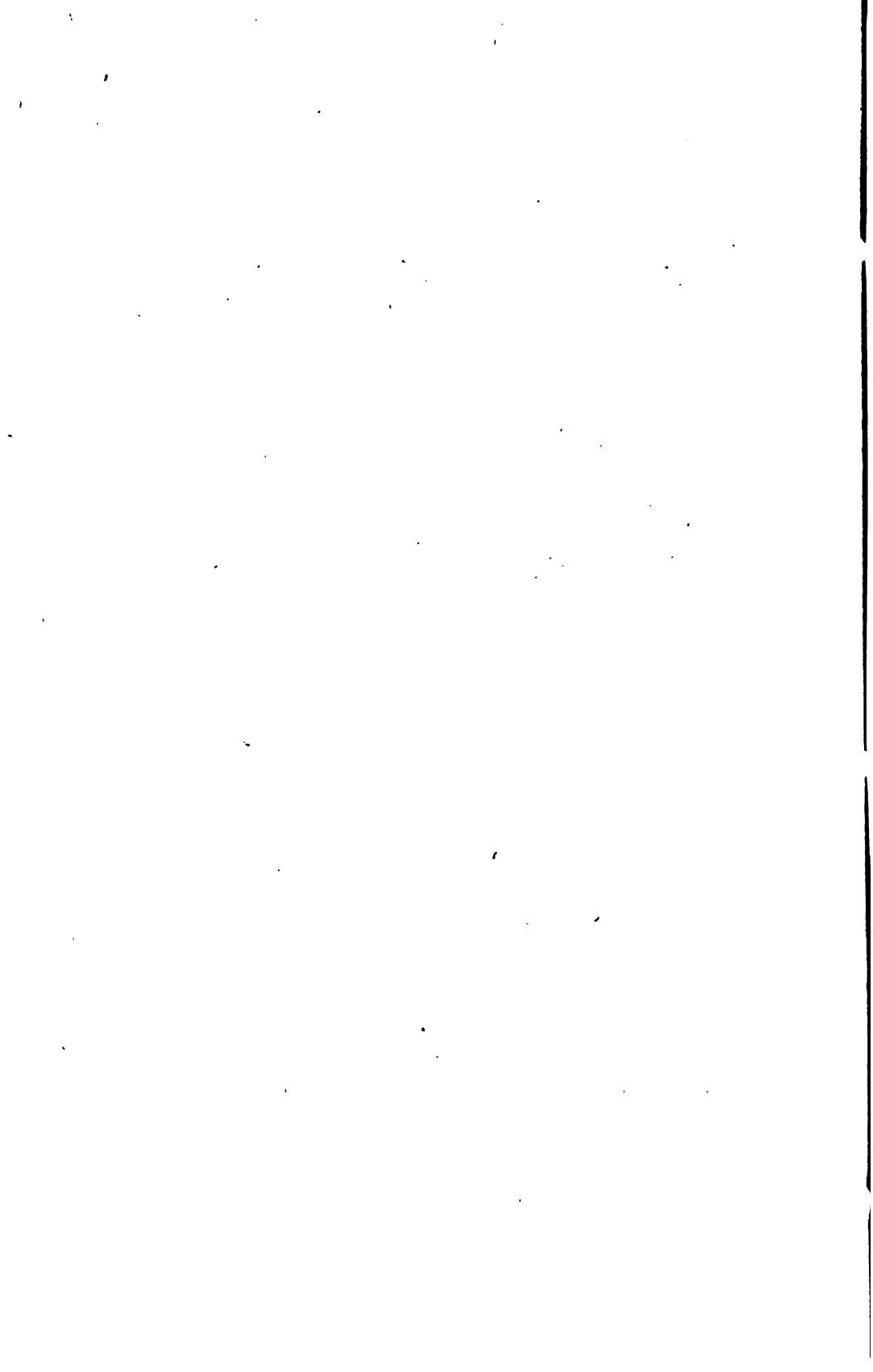
TOPICS FOR WRITTEN RECITATIONS.

1. The causes of the Revolution.
2. La Fayette.
3. The women of the Revolution.
4. The constitution of the United States.
5. Benjamin Franklin.
6. The location of the national capital.
7. The trouble with France.
8. John Adams.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON OF VIRGINIA.

- I. TIME. 1801-9.
- II. VICE PRESIDENTS.
 1. Aaron Burr of N. Y., ... 1801-05.
 2. George Clinton of N. Y., ... 1805-9.
- III. POLITICAL PARTIES. Republican and Federal.





IV. EVENTS.

1. The first written message was sent to congress,.....1801.
2. The reduction of the army and navy.....
3. The judiciary law, passed in Adams' Administration, was repealed.
4. The excise was taken from whiskey.....
5. The period for naturalization was changed to five years,. 1802.
6. The United States Military Academy was established at West Point..... “
7. Ohio was admitted as a State,... 1803.
8. The purchase of Louisiana,.. “
9. The expedition of Lewis and Clarke,.....1804.
10. The duel between Hamilton and Burr,..... “
11. The passage of the twelfth amendment,..... “
12. The Tripolitan war,.....1801-6.
13. An appropriation of money was made for a national road, 1806.
14. The Orders in Council, and the Milan Decree,. “
15. The passage of the Embargo Act,.... 1807.
16. The firing upon the Chesapeake,..... “
17. An appropriation of money was made for a coast survey, “
18. The trial of Aaron Burr,..... “
19. The steamboat was invented by Fulton,..... “
20. The importation of slaves was forbidden,....1808.
21. The passage of the non-intercourse law, March 4,..... 1809.

V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

1. Candidates.
 - a. Republican, James Madison and George Clinton.
 - b. Federal, C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King.
2. Issue. War with England.

THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA.

- I. TIME. 1803.
- II. FROM WHOM. Napoleon.
- III. BY WHOM, Robert R. Livingstone and James Monroe.
- IV. CAUSES.

1. The closing of New Orleans to the commerce of the U. S.
2. The extremity of Napoleon.

V. TERMS.

About fifteen million dollars. Eleven million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were paid in U. S. six per cent bonds redeemable in annual sums of three millions, beginning fifteen years after date. Napoleon agreed not to sell these bonds at such a price as would injure the credit of the U. S. The remainder of the purchase money was paid to citizens of the U. S., to whom France was indebted.

VI. RESULTS.

1. The territory of the United States was more than doubled.
2. It gave rise to the Missouri Compromise.

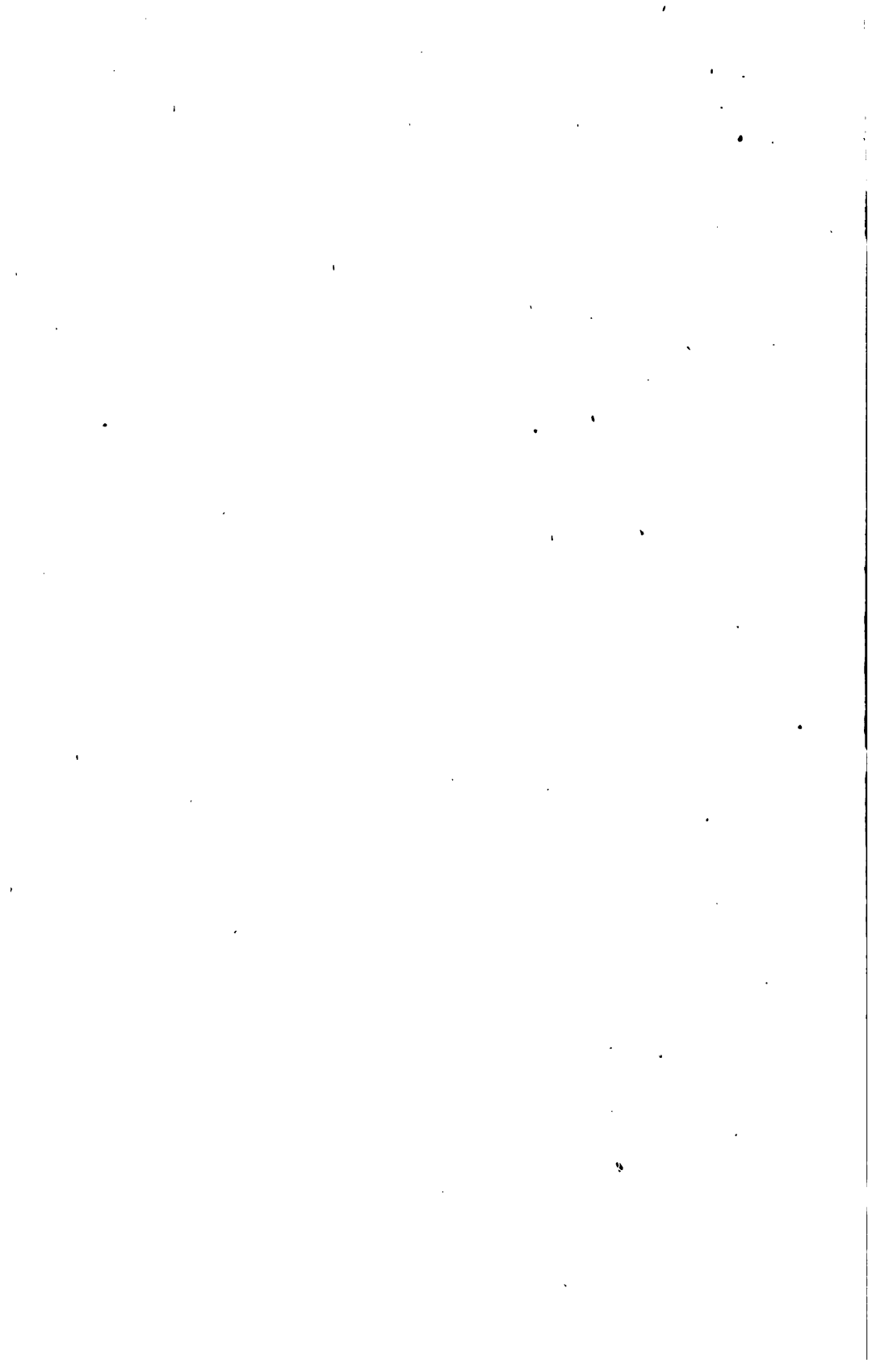
THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES MADISON OF VIRGINIA.

- I. TIME. 1809-17.
- II. VICE PRESIDENTS. 1. George Clinton of N. Y., 1809-13.
2. Elbridge Gerry of Mass., 1813-17.
- III. POLITICAL PARTIES. Republican and Federal.
- IV. EVENTS.
 - 1. The engagement between the President and the Little Belt, ... 1811.
 - 2. The battle of Tippecanoe, ... “
 - 3. The War of 1812, ... 1812-15.
 - 4. The Hartford Convention, ... 1814.
 - 5. Attention was given to the Military Academy at West Point, ... 1815.
 - 6. The war with Algiers, ... “
 - 7. The organization of the American Colonization Society, .. 1816.
 - 8. The charter of the second national bank, ... “
 - 9. The tariff of 1816, ... “
 - 10. La., and Ind. were admitted as states, ... 1812, & 16.
- V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
 - 1. Candidates,
 - a. Republican, James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins.
 - b. Federal, Rufus King and John E. Howard.
 - 2. Issue. None distinctly defined.

THE WAR OF 1812.

- I. TIME. 1812-15.
- II. CAUSE. The impressment of American seamen.
- III. ACTS AND EVENTS (Influencing).
 - 1. The Orders in Council.
 - 2. Nine hundred American ships were confiscated by the British.
 - 3. Six thousand American seamen were impressed by the British.
 - 4. The firing upon the Chesapeake.
 - 5. The engagement between the President and Little Belt.
 - 6. The battle of Tippecanoe.
- IV. GENERALS-IN-CHIEF.
 - 1. American, a. Henry Dearborn. b. James Wilkinson.
 - 2. British, a. Sir Isaac Brock. b. Sir George Prevost.
- V. CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS.
 - 1812. 1. War was declared by the U. S., June 9.
 - 2. The loss of Michigan Territory.
 - 3. The battle of Queenstown.
 - 4. The Americans were successful in five naval battles.
 - 5. The Americans captured three hundred British prizes.
 - 1813. 1. The recovery of Michigan Territory.
 - a. The battle at Frenchtown.
 - b. The attack on Ft. Stephenson.
 - c. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
 - d. The battle of the Thames.





2. The capture of Toronto, or York.
3. The battle at Chrysler's Field.
4. Ft. George was abandoned by the Americans.
5. Ft. Niagara was captured by the British.
6. Buffalo and other towns were burned by the British.
7. The extermination of the Creek Indians.
8. The fighting along the Atlantic coast.
9. The victories on the sea were about equally divided.
1814. 1. The battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane.
2. The battle at Ft. Erie.
3. The battle at Plattsburg.
4. The burning of Washington.
5. The bombardment of Fort McHenry.
 - a. The Star-Spangled Banner was written by Francis S. Key.
6. The capture of Pensacola.
7. The victories on the sea were about equally divided.
1815. 1. The battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
2. The hostilities upon the sea continued until spring.

VI. RESULTS.

1. The Treaty of Ghent.
 - a. Conquests were restored.
 - b. England and America agreed upon a combined effort to suppress the importation of slaves from Africa.
2. Evil.
 - a. The national debt was increased to \$127,000,000.
 - b. Commerce was ruined, and there was depression in other business.
3. Good.
 - a. Manufactories were built.
 - b. The U. S. was rendered more self-reliant.
 - c. The prestige of the U. S. was increased among the nations.
 - d. England virtually yielded the Right of Search.
 - e. The superiority of the American navy was established.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

- I. TIME. December, 1814.
- II. PLACE. Hartford, Connecticut.
- III. MEMBERS. Federalists from New England.
- IV. RESOLUTIONS.
 1. A two-thirds vote of Congress should be necessary for a declaration of war, or for the admission of a State.
 2. Congress should be limited in its power over commerce.
 3. Representation in the House of Representatives should be based upon the number of free inhabitants.
 4. Persons of foreign birth should be ineligible to office.
 5. A president should serve but one term, and should not be chosen from the same state two consecutive terms.
- V. RESULTS.
 1. It excited great uneasiness in the administration.
 2. The proceedings were kept secret for many years.
 3. It gave the final blow to the Federal party.
 4. It blighted the political prospects of its members.

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

- I. TIME. 1787-1817.
- II. PRINCIPLES.
 1. It gave prominence to the doctrine of national sovereignty.
 2. It believed form and ceremony in the administration of the government necessary to preserve its dignity.
 3. It favored a national bank and internal taxation.
 4. It opposed assisting France in her revolution, and also the war of 1812.
- III. LEADERS. Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, John Adams, C. C. Pinckney, John Jay, John Marshall, Fisher Ames, Rufus King, and others.
- IV. PRESIDENTS.
 1. George Washington, 1789-1797.
 2. John Adams, 1797-1801.
- V. CAUSES OF DOWNFALL.
 1. The Alien and Sedition laws.
 2. The opposition to the war of 1812.
 3. The Hartford Convention.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES MONROE OF VIRGINIA.

- I. TIME. 1817-25.
- II. VICE PRESIDENT. Daniel D. Tompkins of N. Y.
- III. POLITICAL PARTY. Republican.
- IV. EVENTS.
 1. The first Seminole war, ... 1817.
 2. The purchase of Florida. 1819.
 3. The first steam voyage across the Atlantic, ... "
 4. The Missouri Compromise, ... 1820.
 5. The recognition of the Republics of S. A., ... 1822.
 6. The Monroe Doctrine, ... 1823.
 7. The tariff of 1824, ... 1824.
 8. The visit of La Fayette, ... "
 9. Miss., Ill., Ala., Me., and Mo. were admitted as states, ... 1817, 18, 19, 20, & 21.
- V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
 1. Candidates.
 - a. President.
 1. Andrew Jackson of Tenn.
 2. Henry Clay of Kv.
 3. John Quincy Adams of Mass.
 4. William H. Crawford of Ga.
 - b. Vice President. John C. Calhoun of S. C.
 2. Issue. None distinctly defined.

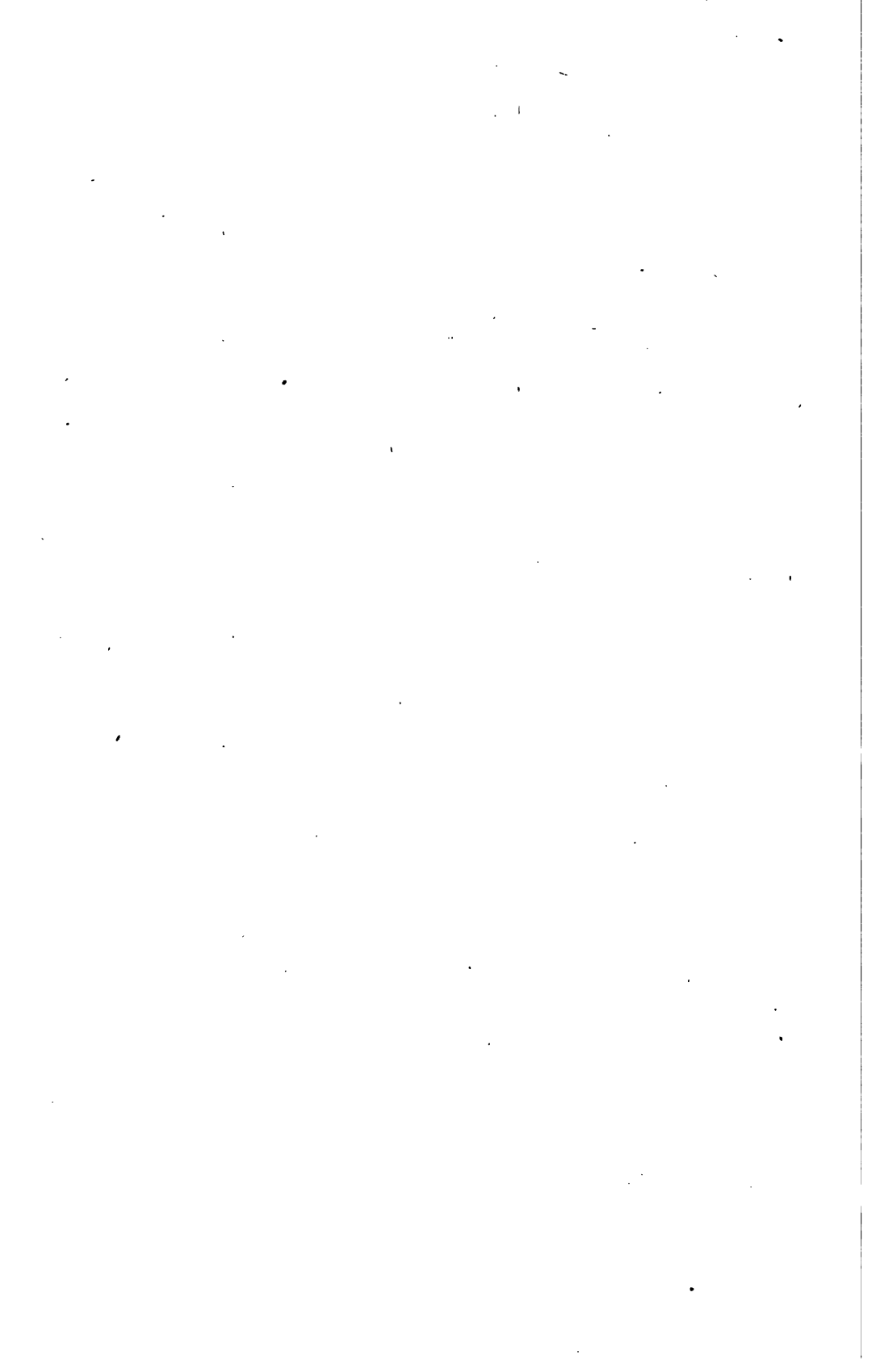
THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

- I. TIME. 1820.
- II. AUTHORS. Jesse B. Thomas of Ill. and Henry Clay of Ky.
- III. STATEMENT.

Missouri shall be admitted as a slave state, but slavery shall be prohibited in the remaining territory west of the Miss. R. and north of 36° 30' N. Lat.
- IV. RESULT.

The slavery question was not again agitated in congress for nearly thirty years.





THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

- I. TIME. 1823.
- II. CAUSE. The recognition of the Republics of S. A.
- III. STATEMENT.
America shall not interfere in the affairs of the Old World, neither will she permit the powers of the Old World to subdue any portion of the American Continent.
- IV. RESULT.
No foreign nation has since gained a permanent foot-hold in the New World.

THE DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PARTY.

- I. TIME. 1787-1824.
- II. PRINCIPLES.
 1. It gave prominence to the doctrine of state sovereignty.
 2. It advocated simplicity and economy in the administration of the government.
 3. It opposed a national bank and internal taxation.
 4. It favored an alliance with France, and also the war of 1812.
- III. LEADERS
Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, George Clinton, Aaron Burr, William H. Crawford, Elbridge Gerry, Daniel D. Tompkins, and others.
- IV. PRESIDENTS.
 1. Thomas Jefferson, 1801-9.
 2. James Madison, 1809-17.
 3. James Monroe, 1817-25.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

- I. TIME. 1825-29.
- II. Vice President. John C. Calhoun of S. C.
- III. POLITICAL PARTIES. } National Republican, Democratic,
and Anti-Masonic.
- IV. EVENTS.
 1. The corner stone of Bunker Hill monument was laid,....1825.
 2. The Erie canal was opened,..... "
 3. The deaths of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1826.
 4. The disappearance of William Morgan,..... "
 5. The organization of the Anti-Masonic party,.....1827.
 6. The first railway in America,..... "
 7. The commencement of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad,....1828.
 8. The tariff of 1828 (The bill of Abominations),. "
 9. The publication of Webster's dictionary,..... "
- V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
 1. Candidates.
 - a. Democratic, Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun.
 - b. National Republican, J. Q. Adams and Richard Rush.
 2. Issue.
The tariff, a national bank, and the appropriation of money by the federal government for internal improvements.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

- I. TIME. 1825-35.
- II. PRINCIPLES.

1. It advocated public improvements at national expense.
2. It supported a protective tariff.
3. It favored a national bank.
- III. LEADERS. Henry Clay, J. Q. Adams, and Daniel Webster.
- IV. PRESIDENT. John Quincy Adams, 1825-29.
- V. DISSOLUTION. It merged into the Whig party.

THE ANTI-MASONIC PARTY.

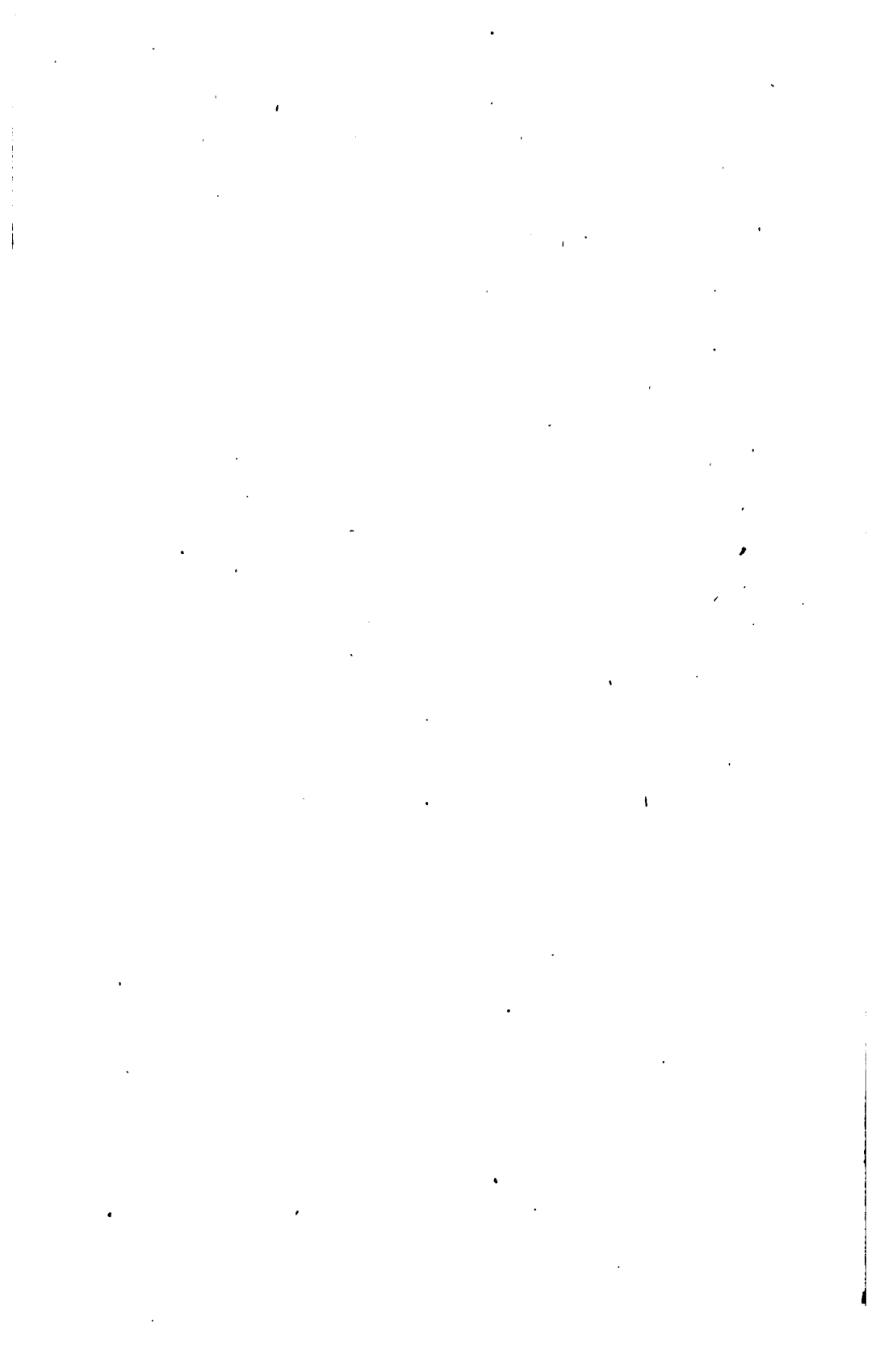
- I. TIME. It was organized in 1827.
- II. PLATFORM.
 1. The suppression of the Masonic order by law.
 2. Opposition to all secret societies.
- III. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES IN 1832.
 1. William Wirt and Amos Ellmaker.

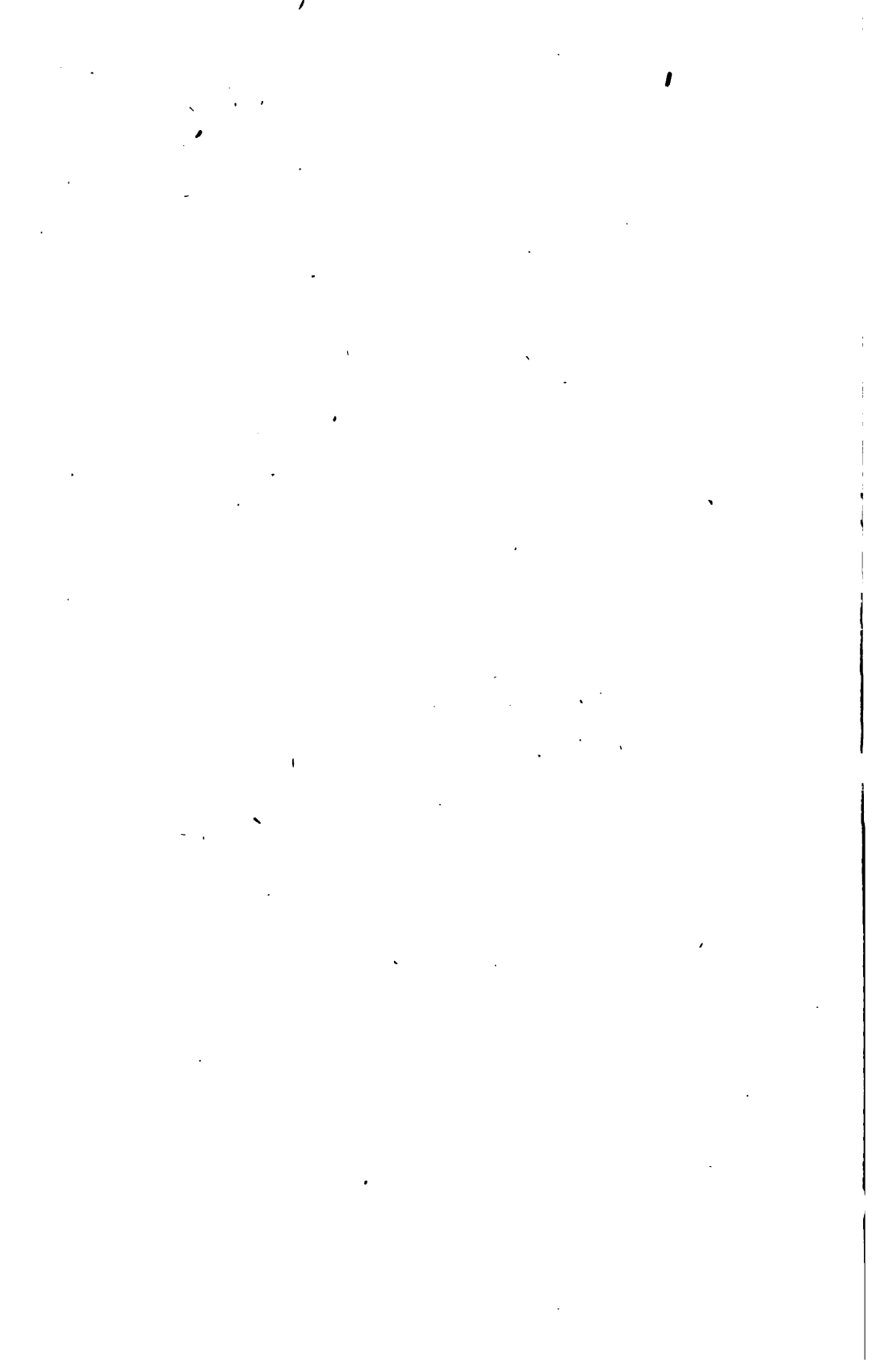
THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDREW JACKSON OF TENNESSEE.

- I. TIME. 1829-37.
- II. VICE PRESIDENTS.
 1. John C. Calhoun of S. C.,.....1829-32.
 2. Martin Van Buren of N. Y.,...1833-37.
- III. POLITICAL PARTIES. Democratic, Whig, and Anti-Masonic.
- IV. EVENTS.
 1. The Postmaster-general was given a seat in the cabinet, 1829.
 2. Changes were made in the civil service,..... "
 3. The independence of Mexico was recognized,..... "
 4. The first Mormon church was organized,.....1830.
 5. The Webster-Hayne debate,..... "
 6. The Nullification act in S. C.,.....1832.
 7. The Compromise bill, ...1833.
 8. The New England Anti-Slavery Society was organized, 1832.
 9. The veto of a bill to re-charter the national bank,.... "
 10. The distribution of the U. S. deposits among state banks, 1833.
 11. The first appearance of cholera in America,.....1832.
 12. The Black Hawk war,..... "
 13. The meteoric shower,.....Nov. 13, 1833.
 14. McCormick's reaper was patented,.....1834.
 15. The great fire in New York,.....Dec. 16, "
 16. The issue of the specie circular,.....1835.
 17. The distribution of surplus revenue among the states,....1837.
 18. The pocket vetoes of Jackson.
 19. The deaths of Monroe and Madison,.....1831, & 36.
 20. The admission of Ark. and Mich. as states,....1836, & 37.
- V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
 1. Candidates.
 - a. Democratic, Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson.
 - b. Whig, William H. Harrison and Francis Granger.
 2. ISSUE. The national bank was made prominent.

NULLIFICATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

- I. TIME. The act was passed Nov. 19, 1832.
It was to take effect Feb. 1, 1833.
- II. LEADERS. John C. Calhoun and Robert Y. Hayne.
- III. CAUSE. The protective tariff laws of 1828 and 1832.





IV. PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

1. The Webster-Hayne debate.
2. Hayne resigned his seat in the senate and was elected governor of South Carolina.
3. Calhoun resigned the office of vice president and was elected senator from South Carolina

V. STATEMENT.

The tariffs of 28 and 32 were declared to be null and void, and their collection in the ports of South Carolina was forbidden. In case the federal government interfered, South Carolina was absolved from the union.

VI. RESULTS.

1. President Jackson sent troops to Charleston and the revenues were collected.
2. The passage of Clay's compromise bill. It provided for the gradual reduction of the tariff until 1842, after which year the duties on all goods should be 20 per cent.

**THE ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN OF
NEW YORK.**

I. TIME. 1837-41.**II. VICE PRESIDENT.** Richard M. Johnson of Ky.**III. POLITICAL PARTIES.** Democratic, Whig, and Abolition.**IV. EVENTS.**

1. The Financial Panic of 1837,.....1837.
2. The murder of E. P. Lovejoy,..... "
3. The Second Seminole war, *.....1835-42.
4. The Canadian Rebellion,.....1837.
5. The application of Texas for admission to the U. S.,.... "
6. The magnetic telegraph was patented,..... "
7. The removal of the Cherokee Indians to Indian Territory, 1838.
8. The first Normal School was opened,.....1839.
9. The Washingtonian society was organized,..... "
10. The settlement of the Mormons at Nauvoo, Ill.,.....1840.
11. The Abolition, or Liberty Party was organized,..... "
12. The passage of the sub-treasury bill,..... "

V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.**1. Candidates.**

- a. Whig, William H. Harrison and John Tyler
- b. Democratic, Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson.
- c. Abolition, James G. Birney and Francis J. Lemoyne.

2. Issue.

A national bank and a protective tariff were prominently discussed by Democrats and Whigs.

**THE ADMINISTRATION OF WM. H. HARRISON OF OHIO,
AND JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA.**

I. TIME. 1841-45.**II. VICE PRESIDENT.** John Tyler, one month.**III. POLITICAL PARTIES.** Whig, Democrat, and Abolition.**IV. EVENTS.**

*The Indians resisted the attempt to reduce the Maroons, or half-breeds to slavery.

1. The death of Harrison, April 4, ...1841.
2. The repeal of the sub-treasury bill,..... “
3. Two bills for re-chartering the national bank were vetoed, “
4. The passage of a bankrupt law,..... “
5. The treaty of Washington, or Webster-Ashburton,.... 1842.
6. The tariff of 1842,... “
7. Dorr's Rebellion,..... “
8. The visit of Dickens to America,..... “
9. The right of petition contested by J. Q. Adams,..... “
10. The first message by telegraph,.... 1844.
11. The first treaty with China,..... “
12. The Anti-rent riots in New York, ...1845.
13. The annexation of Texas,..... “
14. Florida was admitted as a state,..... “

V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

1. Candidates.

- a. Democratic, James K. Polk and George M. Dallas.
- b. Whig, Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.
- c. Abolition, James G. Birney and Thomas Morris.

2. Issue. The annexation of Texas.

THE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.

I. TIME. 1844-45.

II. PLACE. Eastern New York.

III. CAUSES.

1. The ownership of the land by the descendants of the old patroons.
2. The farmers were dissatisfied because they did not possess the titles to the land.

IV. EVENTS.

1. The collection of the rent was resisted.
2. The collectors were mobbed and killed.
3. Those who paid the rent were persecuted.

V. RESULTS.

1. The claims of the patroons were annulled by law.
2. There has been a good deal of legislation concerning the titles of the land.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY, OR LIBERTY PARTY.

I. TIME. 1840-48.

II. PRINCIPLES.

1. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in all the national forts, arsenals, and dockyards.
2. The prohibition of the inter-state slave trade.
3. The repeal of the fugitive slave law.

III. LEADERS.

James G. Birney, Benjamin Lundy, E. P. Lovejoy, Owen Lovejoy, William Lloyd Garrison, Gerritt Smith, Wendell Phillips, John G. Whittier, and others.

IV. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

1. James G. Birney & Francis Lemoyne, 1840. Popular vote, 7609.
2. James G. Birney & Thomas Morris. Popular vote, 62300.

V. DISSOLUTION. It merged into the Free-soil party.



THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES K. POLK OF TENNESSEE.

- I. TIME. 1845-9.
- II. VICE PRESIDENT. George M. Dallas of Penn.
- III. POLITICAL PARTIES. Democratic, Whig, and Free-soil.
- IV. EVENTS.
 1. The last voyage of Sir John Franklin,.....1845.
 2. A naval school was opened at Annapolis, Md.,..... "
 3. The Mexican minister departed from Washington, Mar. 6, "
 4. The Mexican War,.....1846-8.
 5. The settlement of the north-western boundary, 1846.
 6. The passage of the Independent treasury bill,..... "
 7. The Smithsonian Institute was founded,..... "
 8. Howe sewing machine was patented,.... "
 9. The Virginia portion of the D. C. was ceded to Va., "
 10. Worcester's dictionary was issued,..... "
 11. The Suspension bridge at Niagara was erected,..... "
 12. The Wilmot proviso,..... "
 13. Iowa and Wisconsin were admitted as states,....1846, & 1848.
 14. The Mormons emigrated to Utah,... 1849.
 15. The Oneida Community was founded,..... "
 16. Gold was discovered in California,.....1848.
 17. The death of John Quincy Adams,..... "
 18. The Astor library was founded,..... "
 19. The Free-soil party was organized,..... "
 20. The Department of the Interior was created, . . March 3, 1849.
- V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
 1. Candidates.
 - a. Whig, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore.
 - b. Democratic, Lewis Cass and William O. Butler.
 - c. Free-soil, Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams.
 2. Issue.

Slavery was the only prominent question before the people, but the Whigs and Democrats did not make a positive issue upon it.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

- I. TIME. 1846-8.
- II. CAUSES.
 1. Real, The annexation of Texas.
 2. Immediate, The boundary line between Texas and Mexico.
- III. GENERALS-IN-CHIEF.
 1. American, Winfield Scott.
 2. Mexican, Santa Anna.
- IV. PRELIMINARY EVENTS.
 1. General Taylor occupied the disputed territory.
 2. The first blood shed was near Ft. Brown.
 3. War was declared by the U. S., May 11, 1846.
 4. War was declared by Mexico, May 23, 1846.
- V. CAMPAIGNS.
 1. California, John C. Fremont.
 2. New Mexico and westward, Phillip Kearney.
 3. The disputed territory, Zachary Taylor.
 4. Vera Cruz to Mexico City, Winfield Scott.

VI. RESULTS.

1. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
 - a. The Rio Grande R. was made the boundary between Texas and Mexico.
 - b. California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States.
 - c. The United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000 and assumed \$3,500,000 due Texan citizens.
2. It revived the slavery question in American politics.

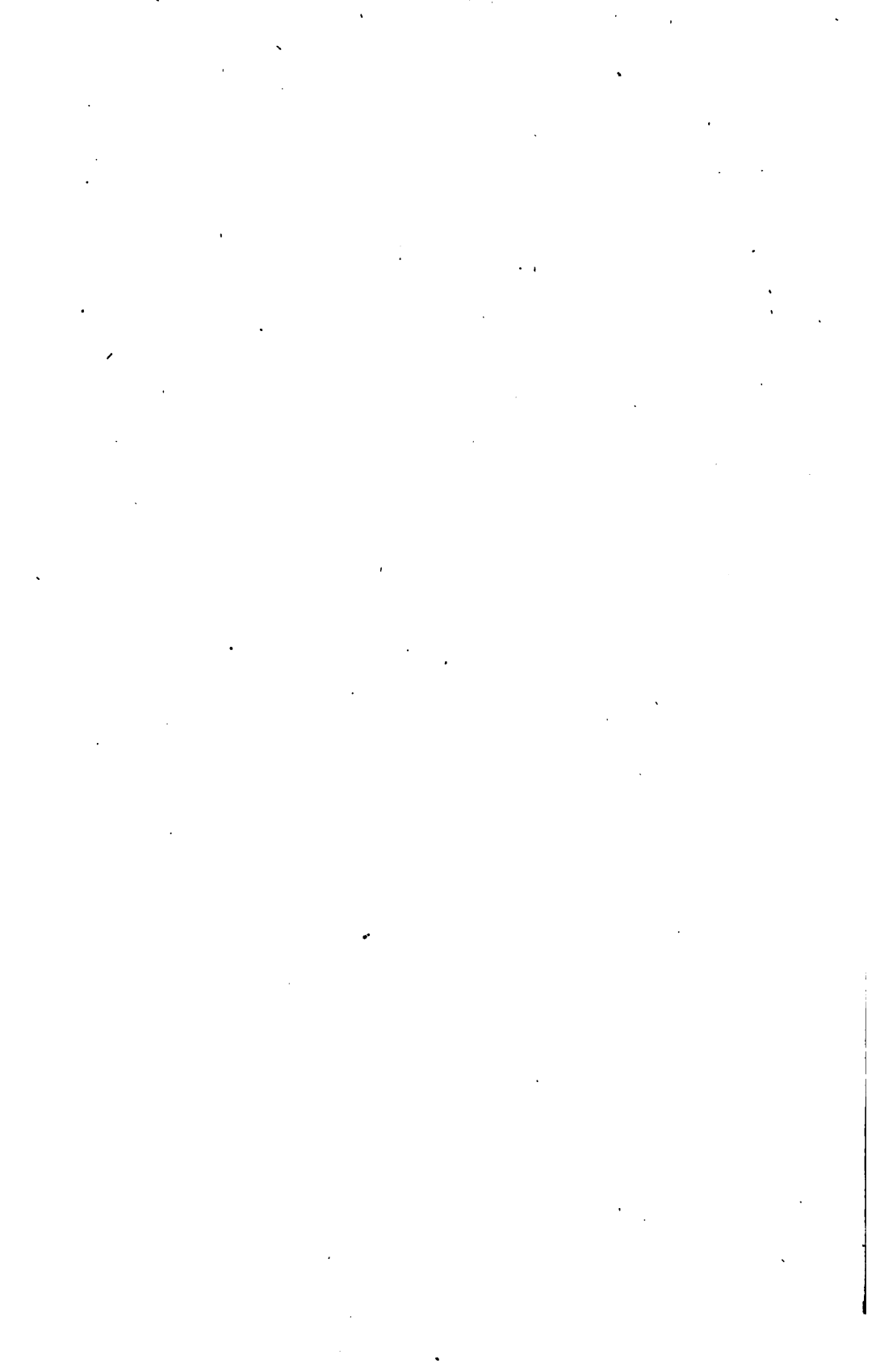
THE ADMINISTRATION OF ZACHARY TAYLOR OF LOUISIANA, AND OF MILLARD FILLMORE OF NEW YORK.

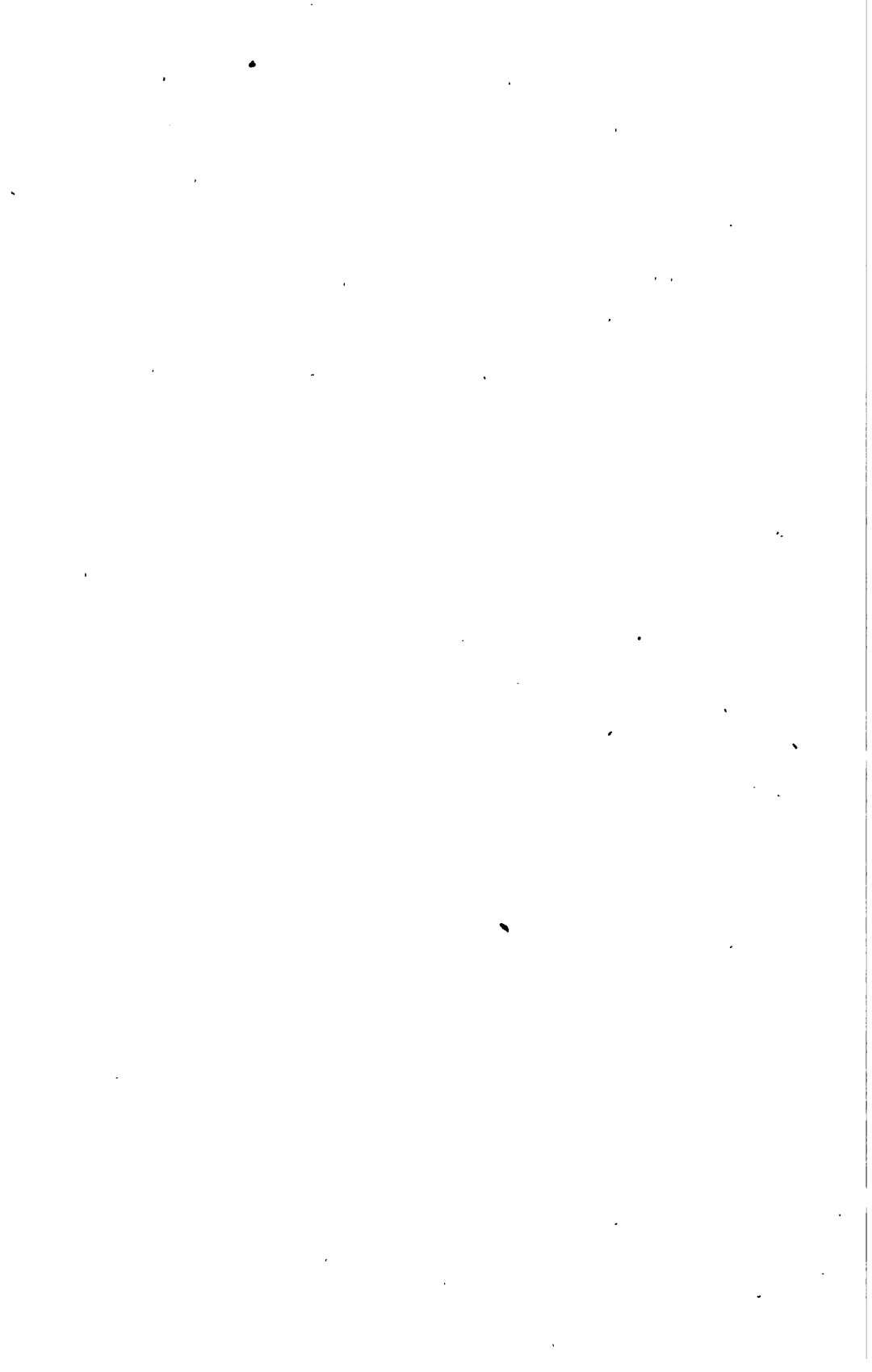
- I. TIME. 1849-53.
- II. VICE PRESIDENT. Millard Fillmore, sixteen months.
- III. POLITICAL PARTIES. Whig, Democratic, and Free-soil.
- IV. EVENTS.
 1. The invasion of Cuba by Lopez,.....1849-51.
 2. The death of John C. Calhoun,.....1850.
 3. The death of Taylor,.....“
 4. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty,.....“
 5. The passage of a fugitive slave law,.....“
 6. California, admitted as a state without slavery. “
 7. The importation of slaves into the District of Columbia for the sole purpose of merchandise was forbidden,.....“
 8. Utah and New Mexico were organized as territories, without mention of slavery,.....“
 9. The provisions relating to Texas,.....“
 10. The publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin,.....“
 11. Letter postage was reduced to three cents,.....1851.
 12. The Maine Law was passed,*.....“
 13. The visit of Kossuth to the United States,.....1851-2.
 14. The deaths of Clay and Webster,.....1852.
 15. The under-ground railroad,.....“
- V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
 1. Candidates.
 - a. Democratic, Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King.
 - b. Whig, Winfield Scott and William A. Graham.
 - c. Free-soil, John P. Hale and George W. Julian.
 2. Issue. There was none distinctly defined.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

- I. TIME. 1850. The clauses were enacted at different dates.
- II. CAUSES.
 1. The settlement of the slavery question in the new territory.
 2. The application of California for admission as a state.
- III. AUTHOR. Henry Clay.
- IV. CLAUSES.
 1. California was admitted as a state without slavery.

*The Maine Law forbade the making or selling of intoxicating drinks within the state, except for medical purposes. It is still in force.





2. A more rigorous fugitive slave law was enacted.
3. Utah and New Mexico were organized as territories, without mention of slavery.
4. The permission was given to divide Texas into not more than four states, each state to decide the question of slavery within its limits; also \$10,000,000 should be paid to Texas for relinquishing her claims upon lands in New Mexico.
5. The importation of slaves into the District of Columbia for the sole purpose of merchandise was forbidden.

V. RESULTS.

1. It multiplied the opponents of slavery.
2. It was afterwards claimed to be a violation of the Missouri Compromise.
3. It killed the Whig party.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF FRANKLIN PIERCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I. TIME. 1853-7.

II. VICE PRESIDENT, William R. King of Ala.

III. POLITICAL PARTIES. Democratic, Republican, & Know-nothing.

IV. EVENTS.

1. Crystal Palace was opened,..... 1853.
2. The Gadsden purchase,..... "
3. The death of the vice president,..... "
4. Filibustering expeditions,..... 1853-8.
5. Kane's second Arctic expedition,..... 1853-5.
6. Perry's treaty with Japan,..... 1854.
7. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill,.... "
8. The civil war in Kansas,..... 1854-61.
9. Brook's assault upon Sumner,..... 1856.
10. The formation of the Republican party,.... 1854-6.

V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

1. Candidates.
 - a. Democratic, James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge.
 - b. Republican, John C. Fremont and Wm. L. Donelson.
 - c. Know-nothing, Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Dayton.
2. Issue. The extension of slavery was the main question between the Democrats and Republicans.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.

I. TIME. 1854.

II. AUTHOR. Stephen A. Douglas.

III. CAUSES.

1. A determination to increase pro-slavery territory.
2. The alleged conflict between the Missouri Compromise and the Omnibus Bill.
3. The claim that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

IV. STATEMENT.

Two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, shall be organized, leaving the question whether they shall be slave or free to be decided by the people.

V. RESULTS.

1. The civil war in Kansas.
2. A split in the Democratic party.
3. One of the principal causes of the Civil War.

THE WHIG PARTY.**I. TIME.** 1835-56.**II. PRINCIPLES.**

1. It gave prominence to the doctrine of national sovereignty.
2. It favored a national bank, a protective tariff, and internal improvements at national expense.
3. It opposed the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war.
4. It endorsed the Omnibus Bill.

III. LEADERS.

J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, Thaddeus Stevens, Benjamin F. Wade, and others.

IV. PRESIDENTS.

1. William Henry Harrison and John Tyler,.....1841-45.
2. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore,.....1849-53.

V. DISSOLUTION.

1. The Omnibus Bill really killed the Whig party.
2. The anti-slavery Whigs united with the Abolitionists and Free-soilers to form the Republican party.

THE FREE-SOIL PARTY.**I. TIME.** 1848-56.**II. PLATFORM.**

Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king, hence there shall be no more slave territory created.

III. LEADERS.

Salmon P. Chase, John A. Dix, Charles Francis Adams, William H. Seward, Horace Mann, Joshua R. Giddings, and others.

IV. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

1. Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams,.....1848.
Popular vote, 291,263.
2. John P. Hale and George W. Julian,.....1852.
Popular vote, 156,149.

V. DISSOLUTION.

It united with the anti-slavery Whigs to form the Republican party.

THE KNOW-NOTHING, OR AMERICAN PARTY.**I. TIME.**

This party had been gaining strength during a long series of years, but it did not present a presidential candidate until 1856.

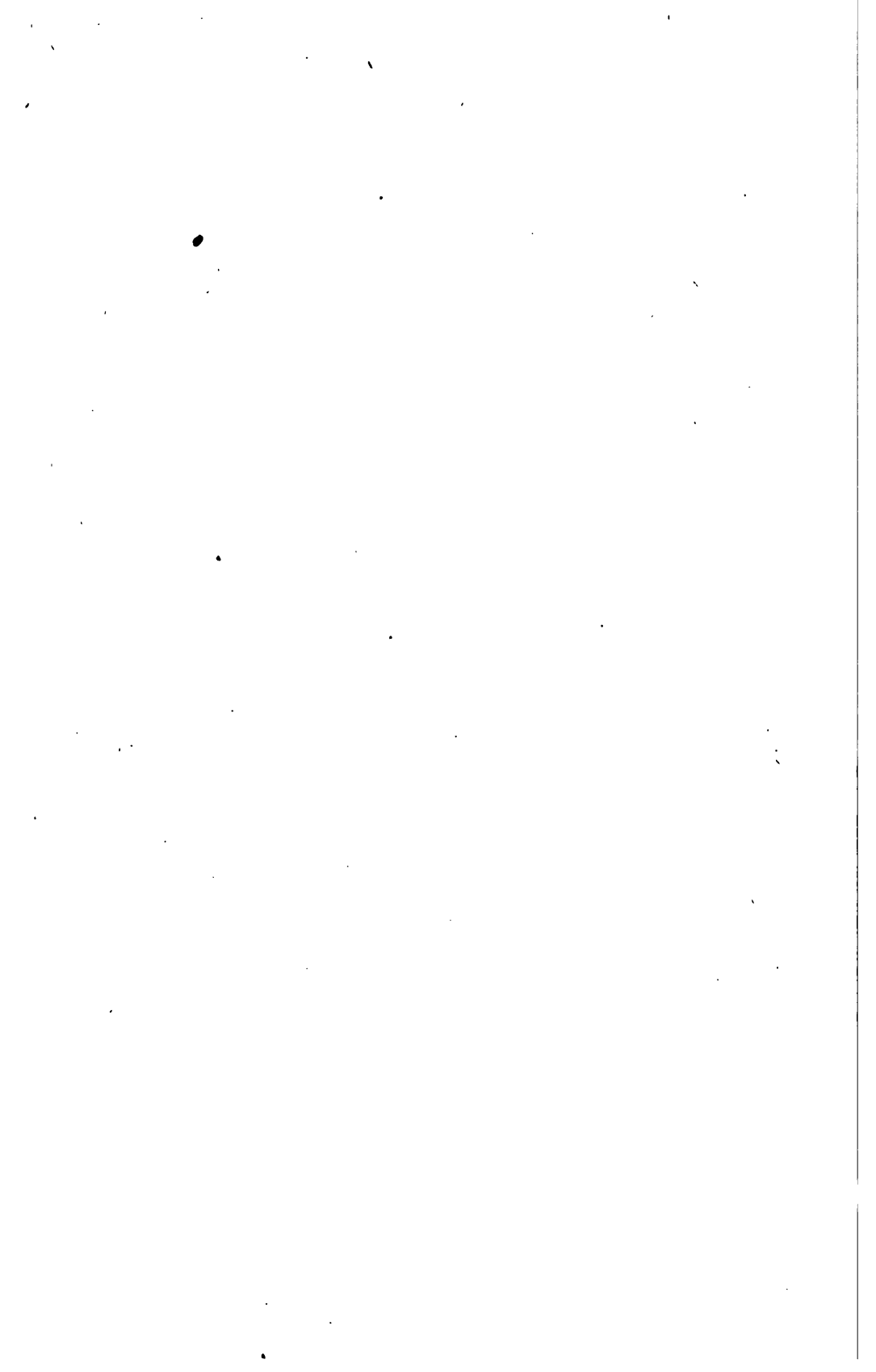
II. ORIGIN.

It started in a secret organization in New York City, but rapidly spread until it numbered a million and a half of members. Its accessions were mainly pro-slavery Whigs.

III. PRINCIPLES.

1. Americans shall rule America.
2. The period for naturalization should be increased to twenty-one years.





3. The ballot must be purified.
4. The Bible must be kept in the public schools.
5. The Union must be preserved.

IV. LEADERS.

Henry Winter Davis, Humphrey Marshall, Millard Fillmore, and Andrew J. Donelson.

V. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson,.....1856.

TOPICS FOR WRITTEN RECITATIONS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. The protective tariff laws. | 5. John C. Calhoun. |
| 2. Slavery. | 6. Thomas Benton. |
| 3. Daniel Webster. | 7. The whig Party. |
| 4. Henry Clay. | 8. The accession of territory to the U. S. |

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

I. TIME. 1857-61.

II. VICE PRESIDENT. John C. Breckinridge of Ky.

III. POLITICAL PARTIES. Democratic, Republican, and Constitutional-Union.

IV. EVENTS.

1. The Dred Scott Decision, March 6,.....1857.
2. Personal liberty bills,.....“
3. The panic of 1857,.....“
4. The rebellion in Utah,.....“
5. A great religious revival,.....“
6. The Lecompton constitution in Kansas,.....1857-8.
7. Laying of the Atlantic cable,.....“
8. The Crystal Palace was destroyed by fire,...1858.
9. Minn., Or., and Kan. were admitted as states,...1858, 59, & 61.
10. The John Brown Raid,.....1859.
11. The deaths of William H. Prescott, Rufus Choate, Horace Mann, and Washington Irving,.....“
12. The secession of S. C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss., La., and Tex.,.....1861.
13. The Crittenden compromise,.....Jan. “
14. The organization of the Southern Confederacy, “
15. The Morrill tariff bill,.....“

V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

1. Republican.
 - a. Candidates, Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.
 - b. Platform, The non-extension of slavery in the territories.
2. Northern Democrats.
 - a. Candidates, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson.
 - b. Platform, Popular, or Squatter Sovereignty.
3. Southern Democrats.
 - a. Candidates, John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane.
 - b. Platform, Extension of slavery.
4. Constitutional-Union.
 - a. Candidates, John Bell and Edward Everett.
 - b. Platform, The constitution, the union, and the laws.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

- I. TIME. 1861-5.
- II. VICE PRESIDENT. Hannibal Hamlin of Me.
- III. EVENTS.
 1. The War of the Rebellion, ... 1861-5.
 2. The death of Stephen A. Douglas, ... June 3, 1861.
 3. The interference of the French with Mexican affairs, ... "
 4. Vassar College was founded, ... "
 5. Grounds were purchased for national cemeteries, ... "
 6. The Gatling gun was invented, ... "
 7. The Bureau of Agriculture was organized, ... "
 8. The passage of a homestead act, ... "
 9. The first issue of greenbacks, ... Feb., 1862.
 10. The national bank was founded, ... 1863.
 11. The Sioux War, ... 1862-3.
 12. West Va. and Nev. were admitted as states, ... 1863, & 64.
- IV. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
 1. Candidates.
 - a. Republican, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.
 - b. Democratic, George B. McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton.
 2. Issue. The management of the war.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

- I. TIME. 1861-65.
- II. CAUSES.
 1. Real, but Remote.
 - a. Different constructions of the constitution.
 - b. Different systems of labor in the North and the South.
 - c. Lack of intercourse between " " " "
 - d. The increase of territory.
 2. Immediate.
 - a. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise.
 - b. The secession of the States.
- III. ACTS, EVENTS, PARTIES, AND WRITINGS (Influencing).
 1. The invention of the cotton-gin, ... 1793.
 2. The fugitive slave laws, ... 1793 & 1856.
 3. The protective tariff laws, ... 1832.
 4. The Missouri Compromise, ... 1820.
 5. The Nullification Act in South Carolina, ... 1832.
 6. The annexation of Texas, ... 1845.
 7. The Omnibus Bill, ... 1850.
 8. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, ... 1854.
 9. The Dred Scott Decision, ... 1857.
 10. The Personal Liberty Bills, ... "
 11. The John Brown Raid, ... 1859.
 12. Anti-slavery papers, books, and speeches.
 13. The New England Anti-slavery society was organized, ... 1832.
 14. Anti-slavery parties.
 - a. The Abolition, or Liberty party, ... 1840-48.
 - b. The Free-soil party, ... 1848-56.
 - c. The Republican party, ... 1854—.



IV. PLACE.

The seat of the war was mainly south of Mason and Dixon's Line, and the Ohio R.

V. GENERALS-IN-CHIEF.

1. Union.

- a.* Winfield Scott. *b.* Geo. B. McClellan.
c. Henry W. Halleck. *d.* Ulysses S. Grant (Lieut. Gen.).

2. Confederate. Robert E. Lee.

VI. CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS.

1861. 1. The attack on Ft. Sumter, ... Apr. 12.
 2. The call for seventy-five thousand, three months' volunteers, ... Apr. 15.
 3. A call for an extra session of congress to convene, . . . July 4.
 4. A blockade of the southern ports was declared, . . . Apr. 17.
 5. Harper's Ferry and Norfolk were seized by the Confederates.
 6. The secession of Virginia, ... Apr. 17.
 7. The riot in Baltimore, ... " 19.
 8. The secession of Ark., Tenn., and N. C.
 9. Baltimore was occupied by Butler, ... May 14.
 10. The occupation of Alexandria, ... " 24.
 a. The death of Col. Ellsworth.
 11. Negroes were treated as contraband property.
 12. The campaigns in Virginia.
 a. Engagements at Little Bethel and Big Bethel.
 b. Battles in Western Virginia.
 c. Skirmishes in the Shenandoah Valley.
 d. The battle of Bull Run, ... July 21.
 e. The battle of Ball's Bluff, ... Oct. 21.
 13. McClellan was appointed to command the armies of Virginia.
 14. The war in Missouri.
 a. The capture of Camp Jackson.
 b. John C. Fremont was placed first in command.
 c. The battle of Wilson's Creek, ... Aug. 10.
 d. Engagements in other parts of the state.
 e. Fremont's emancipation proclamation.
 f. Henry W. Halleck was placed first in command, . . Nov. 9.
 g. The expedition against Belmont.
 15. The Hatteras and Port Royal expeditions.
 16. Congress passed an act freeing slaves used in the confederate armies.
 17. McClellan was appointed general-in-chief, . . Nov. 1.
 18. The attitude of England, of France, and of Russia.
 19. The Trent affair, ... Nov. 8.
 1862. 1. Burnside's expedition against Roanoke Is., Feb. 7-8.
 2. The fight between the Merrimac & Monitor, Mar. 9.
 3. The battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., ... Mar. 7.
 4. The war in Ky., and in Tenn.
 a. The engagement at Logan's Cross Roads, or Mill Springs.
 b. The evacuation of Ft. Henry.
 c. The battle of Ft. Donelson, ... Feb. 12-16.
 d. The evacuation of Bowling Green.

- e.* Nashville was occupied by Buell.
- f.* The battle of Shiloh, ... Apr. 6-7.
- g.* The march of the union army to Corinth.
- 5. Bragg's Invasion of Ky. and Tenn.
 - a.* Bragg marched north from Chattanooga, ... Aug. 30.
 - b.* Buell marched from Nashville to Louisville.
 - c.* The ravages of Bragg in Ky.
 - d.* The battle of Perrysville, ... Oct. 8.
 - e.* Bragg retreated to Murfreesboro.
 - f.* Buell was superseded by Rosecrans.
 - g.* The Union army went into Nashville
- 6. The opening of the Mississippi.
 - a.* The evacuation of Columbus.
 - b.* The capture of New Orleans, ... Apr. 25.
 - c.* The surrender of Island No. 10, ... Apr. 7.
 - d.* The engagement at Ft. Pillow, ... May 10.
 - e.* The capture of Memphis, ... June 6.
 - f.* The battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, ... Dec. 28.
- 7. Engagements in Mississippi.
 - a.* The battle of Iuka.
 - b.* The battle of Corinth, ... Oct. 3-4.
 - c.* The loss of the Union supplies at Holly Springs, Dec. 20.
- 8. The battle of Murfreesboro, ... Dec. 31-Jan. 2.
- 9. The advance on Richmond.
 - a.* The troops started for Fortress Monroe, ... Apr. 1.
 - b.* The evacuation of Yorktown, ... May 3.
 - c.* The battle of Williamsburg, ... " 5.
 - d.* The battle at Hanover Court House, ... " 27.
 - e.* The battle of Fair Oaks, ... May 31-June 1.
 - f.* Jackson's raid in the Shenandoah valley.
 - g.* Stuart's raid around McClellan's army.
 - h.* The battle of Mechanicsville,
 - i.* " " Gaines' Farm, } Seven days
 - j.* " " Savage Station, } Battles.
 - k.* " " Frazier's Farm, } June 26, July 1.
 - l.* " " Malvern Hill,
 - m.* McClellan retreated to Harrison's Landing.
- 10. Halleck assumed the duties of general-in-chief, July 23.
- 11. McClellan was ordered to transfer his forces to Acquia Creek.
- 12. Pope's campaign in Virginia.
 - a.* The Battle at Cedar Mountain.
 - b.* Stuart's raid. Pope's dispatch book was captured.
 - c.* The Second battle of Bull Run, ... Aug. 30.
 - d.* The battle of Chantilly.
- 13. Lee's invasion of Maryland.
 - a.* The battle of South Mountain, ... Sept. 14.
 - b.* Harper's Ferry surrendered to Jackson, " "
 - c.* The battle of Antietam, ... " 17.
 - d.* Lee's retreat into Virginia.
- 14. McClellan was superseded by Burnside, ... Nov. 5.
- 15. The battle of Fredericksburg, ... Dec. 13.



16. The employment of negroes in the union army was authorized.
 17. Slavery was prohibited in the territories.
 18. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia.
 19. Fugitive slaves were emancipated.
 20. The first issue of greenbacks.
- 1863.
1. The Emancipation Proclamation.
 2. Burnside was superseded by Hooker,.....Jan. 26.
 3. The re-organization of the Army of the Potomac.
 4. The battle of Chancellorsville,.....May 2-3.
 - a. The death of Stonewall Jackson.
 5. Stoneman's cavalry raid.
 6. Lee's second invasion of the North.
 - a. Engagements in the Shenandoah valley.
 - b. Hooker was superseded by Meade,.....June 27.
 - c. The battle of Gettysburg,.....July 1-4.
 - d. Lee's retreat into Virginia.
 - e. The union forces took position on the north side of the Rappahannock.
 7. Opening of the Mississippi.
 - a. Grierson's cavalry raid.
 - b. The siege of Vicksburg:
 1. The attack on the north.
 2. The failure to open a canal.
 3. The forces were moved below the city.
 4. The engagements between Grant and Johnson.
 5. The city was assaulted,.....May 22.
 6. Pemberton surrendered,.....July 4.
 - c. The surrender of Port Hudson,....." 9.
 8. War in Tenn. and in Ky.
 - a. Morgan's raid.
 - b. Bragg's army was re-inforced by Longstreet.
 - c. The battle of Chickamauga,.....Sept. 19-20.
 - d. The siege of Chattanooga,.....Nov. 23-25.
 1. Hooker, Grant, and Sherman came with re-inforcements.
 2. The battles of Orchard Knob and Lookout Mountain.
 3. The scaling of Missionary Ridge.
 - e. The siege of Knoxville was abandoned.
 9. The siege of Charleston.
 10. Ravages of Guerilla bands.
 11. The draft riot in New York city.

1864.

 1. Sherman's march through Mississippi.
 2. Kilpatrick's raid into Richmond.
 3. Grant was appointed Lieut. Gen.,.....March 2.
 4. The Red River Expedition.
 5. The massacre at Fort Pillow.
 6. Sherman's advance to Atlanta,....May 15-July 18.
 7. The capture of Atlanta,.....Sept. 1.
 8. Hood's campaign.
 - a. The battle of Nashville,.....Dec. 16.
 9. Sherman's march to the sea,....Nov. 16-Dec. 26.
 10. Grant's advance upon Richmond.
 - a. The battle of the Wilderness,.....May 5-6.

- b. Sheridan's raid on Richmond,..... May 9.
- c. The battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 10-12.
- d. The battle of Cold Harbor,..... June 3.
- e. The attack on Petersburg,..... " 18.
- 11. Early's Campaign in the Shenandoah valley.
 - a. Sigel and Hunter were driven down the valley.
 - b. Washington was threatened.
 - c. Early was driven up the valley by Sheridan.
 - 1. The battle of Cedar Creek,..... Oct. 19.
 - d. The unionists devastated the valley.
- 12. The mine explosion at Petersburg,..... July 30.
- 13. The capture of the Weldon R. R.,..... Aug. 13.
- 14. The fight between the Alabama & Kearsarge, June 14.
- 15. The blockade of Mobile,..... Aug. 5.
- 16. The enlistment of negroes was authorized.
- 17. Gold was as high as 190 per cent. premium.
- 1865. 1. The capture of Ft. Fisher.
- 2. Sherman's march through the Carolinas.
 - a. The evacuation of Charleston.
 - b. The battle of Bentonville,..... Mar. 19.
 - c. Sherman entered Raleigh,..... Apr. 3.
- 3. Lee's attempt to force his way out of Richmond.
 - a. The capture of Ft. Steadman,..... Mar. 25.
 - b. The battle of Five Forks,..... Apr. 1.
- 4. Grant entered Petersburg and Richmond, Apr. 2-3.
- 5. Lee surrendered his army,..... " 9.
- 6. Johnston surrendered,..... " 26.
- VII. RESULTS.
 - 1. The war cost nearly one million able-bodied men.
 - 2. The national debt was increased to \$2,750,000,000.
 - 3. An incalculable amount of property was destroyed.
 - 4. The freedom of the slaves was secured.
 - 5. The Union was preserved.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS, AND ANDREW JOHNSON OF TENNESSEE.

- I. TIME. 1865-9.
- II. VICE PRESIDENT. Andrew Johnson, forty-four days.
- III. POLITICAL PARTIES. Republican and Democratic.
- IV. EVENTS.
 - 1. The closing operations of the war.
 - 2. The establishment of the Freedman's Bureau.
 - 3. The assassination of Lincoln,..... Apr. 14, 1865.
 - 4. The capture and punishment of the assassins.
 - 5. Jefferson Davis was captured,..... May 11, "
 - 6. The amnesty proclamation by Johnson, " 29, "
 - 7. The army was disbanded,..... June 2, "
 - 8. The ratification of the thirteenth amendment,...
 - 9. The reconstruction policy of Johnson.
 - a. A repeal of the articles of secession.



- THE ADMINISTRATION OF ULYSSES S. GRANT OF
ILLINOIS.

IV. EVENTS.

- Barnes' History of the United States.

17. The demonetization of silver.* 1873.
 18. The passage of the resumption bill,..... 1874.
 19. The woman's crusade,..... "
 20. Rival governments in Louisiana,..... 1874-5.
 21. The Centennial Exposition,..... 1876.
 22. Colorado was admitted as a state,..... "
 23. The Sioux war,..... 1876-7.
 - a. The massacre of Custer and his men.
 24. The Joint Electoral Commission,..... 1877.
- V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
1. Candidates.
 - a. Republican, R. B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler.
 - b. Democratic, Samuel J. Tilden & Thos. A. Hendricks.
 - c. Greenback, Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Carey.
 - d. Prohibition, Green Clay Smith and R. G. Stewart.
 2. Issue.

The southern policy and the resumption of specie payment were prominently discussed.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES OF OHIO.

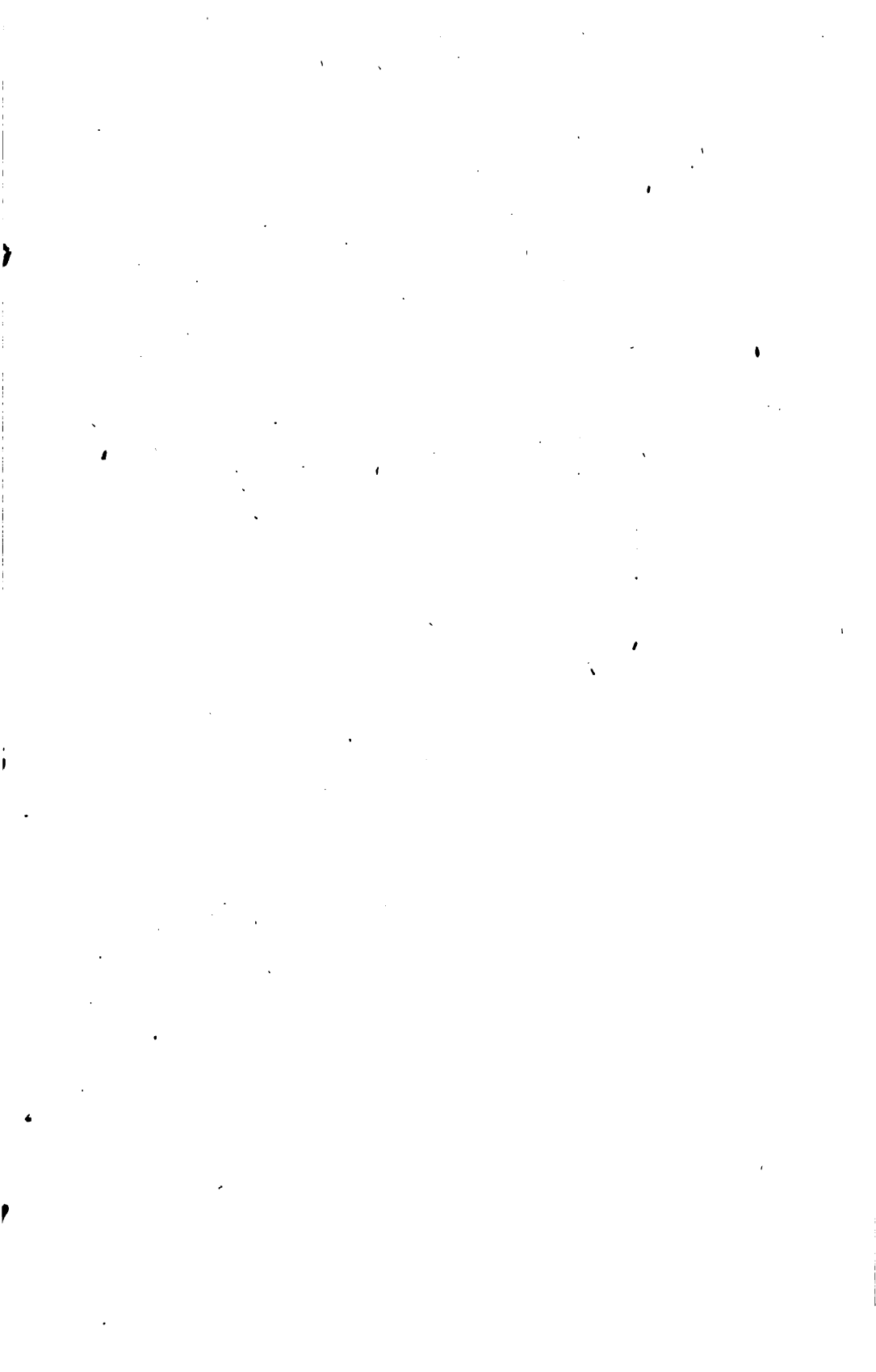
- I. TIME. 1877-81.
- II. VICE PRESIDENT. William A. Wheeler of N. Y.
- III. POLITICAL PARTIES.

Republican, Democratic, Greenback, and Prohibition.
- IV. EVENTS.
 1. Rival governments in La. and S. C.,..... 1877.
 2. The removal of the U. S. troops from the south,..... "
 3. The expiration of sewing machine patents,..... "
 4. Railroad strikes,..... "
 5. The invention of the phonograph by Edison, .. "
 6. The Fishery Award,..... 1878.
 7. The Bland Silver Bill,..... "
 8. The introduction of the electric light,..... 1879.
 9. The resumption of specie payment,..... "
 10. The Negro Exodus,..... "
 11. Grant's tour around the world,.... "
 12. The Vetoes of Hayes—(silver bill passed).
- V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
 1. Candidates.
 - a. Republican, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.
 - b. Democratic, Winfield S. Hancock & Wm. H. English.
 - c. Greenback, J. B. Weaver and E. J. Chambers.
 - d. Prohibition, Neal Dow and H. A. Thompson.
 2. Issue. The protective tariff was made prominent.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES A. GARFIELD OF OHIO, AND CHESTER A. ARTHUR OF NEW YORK.

- I. TIME. 1881-5.
- II. VICE PRESIDENT. Chester A. Arthur, 7 months and 14 days.

*Johnston's History of the United States.



III. POLITICAL PARTIES. Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, and Greenback.

IV. EVENTS.

1. The resignation of the senators from New York,..... 1881.
2. The investigation of the Star Route frauds. . . . " "
3. The assassination of Garfield,..... July 2, " "
4. The death of Garfield,..... Sept. 19, " "
5. The Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.,..... " "
6. The centennial celebration at Yorktown, Va.,..... " "
7. The trial and execution of Guiteau,..... 1882.
8. The deaths of Longfellow and Emerson,..... " "
9. The re-apportionment of U. S. representatives,..... " "
10. The Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill,*..... 1882.
11. The Chinese Bill,*..... " "
12. The Tariff Commission was created,..... " "
13. The Brooklyn bridge was completed,..... 1883.
14. The completion of the Northern Pacific R.R., " "
15. The introduction of postal notes,..... " "
16. Letter postage was reduced to two cents,.... " "
17. Standard time was adopted,..... " "
18. Pendleton's Civil Service Reform bill,*..... " "
19. A territorial government was organized in Alaska,..... 1884.
20. An Industrial and Cotton Exposition at New Orleans, 1885-6.

V. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

1. Candidates.

- a. Democratic, Grover Cleveland and Thos. A. Hendricks.
- b. Republican, Jas. G. Blaine and Jno. A. Logan.
- c. Prohibition, John P. St. John and Wm. Daniel.
- d. Greenback-Labor, Benj. F. Butler and A. M. West.

ADMISSION OF THE STATES.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Vermont,..... Mar. 4, 1791. | 14. Florida,..... Mar. 3, 1845. |
| 2. Kentucky,..... June 1, 1792. | 15. Texas,..... Dec. 24, " " |
| 3. Tennessee,..... " 1, 1796. | 16. Iowa,..... " 28, 1846. |
| 4. Ohio,..... Nov. 29, 1802. | 17. Wisconsin,..... May 28, 1848. |
| 5. Louisiana,..... Apr. 8, 1812. | 18. California,..... Sept. 9, 1850. |
| 6. Indiana,..... Dec. 11, 1816. | 19. Minnesota,..... May 11, 1858. |
| 7. Mississippi,..... " 10, 1817. | 20. Oregon,..... Feb. 14, 1859. |
| 8. Illinois,..... " 3, 1818. | 21. Kansas,..... Jan. 29, 1861. |
| 9. Alabama,..... " 14, 1819. | 22. West Virginia,..... Apr. 17, 1863. |
| 10. Maine,..... Mar. 15, 1820. | 23. Nevada,..... Oct. 31, 1864. |
| 11. Missouri,..... Aug. 10, 1821. | 24. Nebraska,..... Mar. 1, 1867. |
| 12. Arkansas,..... June 15, 1836. | 25. Colorado,..... Aug. 1, 1876. |
| 13. Michigan,..... Jan. 26, 1837. | |

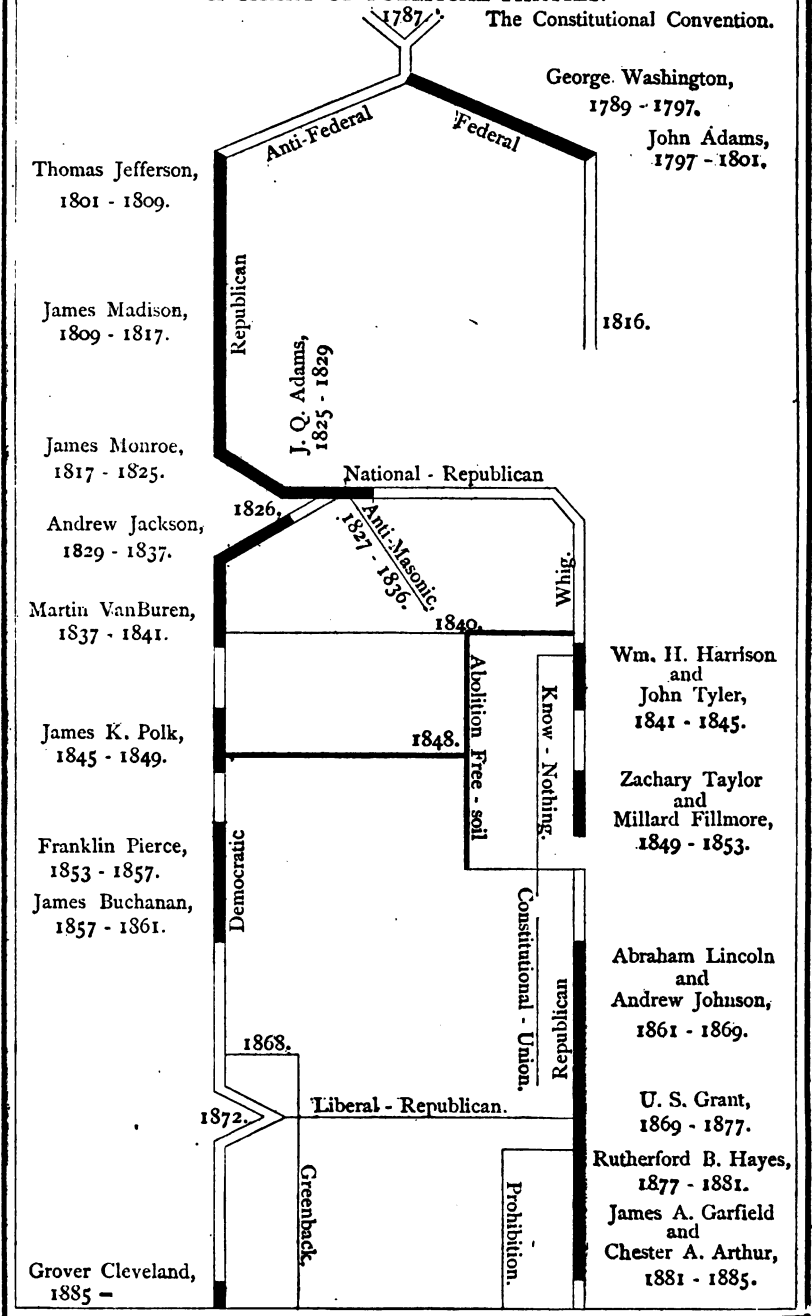
THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S.

1. John Jay, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1789.
2. John Rutledge, S. C.,..... July 1, 1795.
3. William Cushing, Mass.,..... Jan. 27, 1796.
4. Oliver Ellsworth, Ct.,..... Mar. 4, " "
5. John Jay, N. Y.,..... Dec. 19, 1800.
6. John Marshall, Va.,..... Jan. 27, 1801.
7. Roger B. Taney, Md.,..... Dec. 28, 1835.
8. Salmon P. Chase, O.,..... " 1864.
9. Morrison R. Waite, O.,..... Jan. 21, 1874.

*The Voice of the People

A CHART OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Constitutional Convention.



An Explanation of the Political Chart.

Political parties originated in the constitutional convention, so the chart is begun with two double, converging lines.

During the first administration parties again became apparent, hence the line diverges. The heavy black line represents the party in power. The Federal party ceased to exist in 1816.

The Anti-Federal party soon adopted the name, Republican.

During Monroe's administration there was but one political party. In 1826 a faction withdrew from this party and organized the Democratic party. The old party then called itself National-Republican. In 1835 it took the name Whig, which party was in a line with the Federal, so the line is carried across to the opposite side.

In 1827 a second faction withdrew from the National-Republican party and organized the Anti-Masonic party. The small parties are represented by single lines. In 1840 factions withdrew from the two main parties and organized the Abolition, or Liberty party. In 1848 a second faction came from the Democratic party and joined the Abolition party; the name was then changed to Free Soil. As early as 1840 the Know-Nothing party originated with a few disaffected Whigs. In 1860 the Constitutional-Union was composed of a similar faction. In 1853 the Whig party was dissolved. In 1854 meetings were held in different parts of the country by men called the Wide-Awakes. This culminated in the organization of the Republican party, composed mainly of Whigs and Free-Soilers.

In 1872 the Liberal-Republicans withdrew from the main party. The Democratic party endorsed its presidential candidate and platform.

A LIST OF THE CABINET OFFICERS.

I. Washington's Administrations.

1. Secretaries of State.
 - a. Thomas Jefferson of Va.
 - b. Edmund Randolph of Va.
 - c. Timothy Pickering of Pa.
2. Secretaries of the Treasury.
 - a. Alexander Hamilton of N. Y.
 - b. Oliver Wolcott of Conn.
3. Secretaries of War.
 - a. Henry Knox of Mass.
 - b. Timothy Pickering of Pa.
 - c. James McHenry of Md.
4. Attorneys General.
 - a. Edmund Randolph of Va.
 - b. William Bradford of Pa.
 - c. Charles Lee of Va.

II. J. Adams' Administration.

1. Secretaries of State.
 - a. Timothy Pickering of Pa.
 - b. John Marshall of Va.
2. Secretaries of the Treasury.
 - a. Oliver Wolcott of Conn.

b. Samuel Dexter of Mass.

3. Secretaries of War.
 - a. James McHenry of Md.
 - b. Samuel Dexter of Mass.
 - c. Roger Griswold of Conn.
4. Secretary of the Navy.
 - a. Benjamin Stoddert of Md.
5. Attorneys General.
 - a. Charles Lee of Va.
 - b. Theophilus Parsons of Mass.

III. Jefferson's Administrations.

1. Secretary of State.
 - a. James Madison of Va.
2. Secretaries of the Treasury.
 - a. Samuel Dexter of Mass.
 - b. Albert Gallatin of Pa.
3. Secretary of War.
 - a. Henry Dearborn of N. H.
4. Secretaries of the Navy.
 - a. Benjamin Stoddert of Md.
 - b. Robert Smith of Md.
 - c. J. Crowninshield of Mass.

5 Attorneys General.

- a. Levi Lincoln of Mass.
- b. Robert Smith of Md.
- c. John Breckinridge of Ky.
- d. Caesar A. Rodney of Pa.

IV. Madison's Administrations.

1. Secretaries of State.

- a. Robert Smith of Md.
- b. James Monroe of Va.

2. Secretaries of the Treasury.

- a. Albert Gallatin of Pa.
- b. Geo. W. Campbell of Tenn.
- c. A. J. Dallas of Pa.

3. Secretaries of War.

- a. William Eustis of Mass.
- b. John Armstrong of N. Y.
- c. James Monroe of Va.
- d. Wm. H. Crawford of Ga.

4. Secretaries of the Navy.

- a. Paul Hamilton of S. C.
- b. Wm. Jones of Pa.
- c. B.W. Crowninshield of Mass.

5. Attorneys General.

- a. Caesar A. Rodney of Pa.
- b. Wm. Pinkney of Md.
- c. Richard Rush of Pa.

V. Monroe's Administrations.

1. Secretary of State.

- a. John Q. Adams of Mass.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.

- a. Wm. H. Crawford of Ga.

3. Secretaries of War.

- a. George Graham of Va.
- b. John C. Calhoun of S. C.

4. Secretaries of the Navy.

- a. B.W. Crowninshield of Mass.
- b. Smith Thompson of N. Y.
- c. John Rogers of Mass.
- d. Sam'l L. Southard of N. J.

5. Attorneys General.

- a. Richard Rush of Pa.
- b. William Wirt of Va.

VI. J. Q. Adams' Administration.

1. Secretary of State.

- a. Henry Clay of Ky.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.

- a. Richard Rush of Pa.

3. Secretaries of War.

- a. James Barbour of Va.
- b. Peter B. Porter of N. Y.

4. Secretary of the Navy.

- a. Sam'l L. Southard of N. J.

5. Attorney General.

- a. William Wirt of Va.

VII. Jackson's Administrations.

1. Secretaries of State.

- a. Martin Van Buren of N. Y.
- b. Edward Livingston of La.
- c. Louis McLane of Del.

d. John Forsyth of Ga.

2. Secretaries of the Treasury.

- a. Samuel D. Ingham of Pa.
- b. Louis McLane of Del.
- c. Wm. J. Duane of Pa.
- d. Roger B. Taney of Md.
- e. Levi Woodbury of N. H.

3. Secretaries of War.

- a. John H. Eaton of Tenn.
- b. Lewis Cass of Mich.
- c. Benj. F. Butler of N. Y.

4. Secretaries of the Navy.

- a. John Branch of N. C.
- b. Levi Woodbury of N. H.
- c. Mahlon Dickerson of N. J.

5. Postmasters General.

- a. William T. Barry of Ky.
- b. Amos Kendall of Ky.

6. Attorneys General.

- a. John M. Berrien of Ga.
- b. Roger B. Taney of Md.
- c. Benj. F. Butler of N. Y.

VIII. VanBuren's Administration.

1. Secretary of State.

- a. John Forsyth of Ga.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.

- a. Levi Woodbury of N. H.

3. Secretary of War.

- a. Joel R. Poinsett of S. C.

4. Secretaries of the Navy.

- a. Mahlon Dickerson of N. J.
- b. James K. Paulding of N. Y.

5. Postmasters General.

- a. Amos Kendall of Ky.
- b. John M. Niles of Conn.

6. Attorneys General.

- a. Benj. F. Butler of N. Y.
- b. Felix Grundy of Tenn.
- c. Henry D. Gilpin of Pa.

IX. Harrison and Tyler's Administration.

1. Secretaries of State.

- a. Daniel Webster of Mass.
- b. Hugh S. Legare of S. C.
- c. A. P. Upshur of Va.
- d. John Nelson of Md.
- e. John C. Calhoun of S. C.

2. Secretaries of the Treasury.

- a. Thomas Ewing of O.
- b. Walter Forward of Pa.
- c. John C. Spencer of N. Y.
- d. George M. Bibb of Ky.

3. Secretaries of War.

- a. John Bell of Tenn.
- b. John McLean of O.
- c. John C. Spencer of N. Y.
- d. James M. Porter of Pa.
- e. William Wilkins of Pa.

4. Secretaries of the Navy.

- a. G. E. Badger of N. C.
- b. A. P. Upshur of Va.
- c. David Henshaw of Mass.
- d. T. W. Gilmer of Va.
- e. John Y. Mason of Va.
- 5. Postmasters General.
- a. Francis Granger of N. Y.
- b. Charles A. Wickliffe of Ky.
- 6. Attorneys General.
- a. John J. Crittenden of Ky.
- b. Hugh S. Legare of S. C.
- c. John Nelson of Md.

X. Polk's Administration.

- 1. Secretary of State.
- a. James Buchanan of Pa.
- 2. Secretary of the Treasury.
- a. Robert J. Walker of Miss.
- 3. Secretary of War.
- a. Wm. L. Marcy of N. Y.
- 4. Secretaries of the Navy.
- a. George Bancroft of Mass.
- b. John Y. Mason of Va.
- 5. Postmaster General.
- a. Cave Johnson of Conn.
- 6. Attorneys General.
- a. John Y. Mason of Va.
- b. Nathan Clifford of Me.
- c. Isaac Toucey of Conn.

XI. Taylor and Fillmore's Administration.

- 1. Secretaries of State.
- a. John M. Clayton of Del.
- b. Daniel Webster of Mass.
- c. Edward Everett of Mass.
- 2. Secretaries of the Treasury.
- a. W. M. Meredith of Pa.
- b. Thomas Corwin of O.
- 3. Secretaries of War.
- a. George W. Crawford of Ga.
- b. Charles M. Conrad of La.
- 4. Secretaries of the Navy.
- a. Wm. B. Preston of Va.
- b. Wm. A. Graham of N. C.
- c. J. P. Kennedy of Md.
- 5. Secretaries of the Interior.
- a. Thomas H. Ewing of O.
- b. A. H. H. Stuart of Va.
- 6. Attorneys General.
- a. Reverdy Johnson of Md.
- b. J. J. Crittenden of Ky.
- 7. Postmasters General.
- a. Jacob Collamer of Vt.
- b. Nathan K. Hall of N. Y.
- c. S. D. Hubbard of Conn.

XII. Pierce's Administration.

- 1. Secretary of State.
- a. Wm. L. Marcy of N. Y.
- 2. Secretary of the Treasury.

- a. James Guthrie of Ky.
- 3. Secretary of War.
- a. Jefferson Davis of Miss.
- 4. Secretary of the Navy.
- a. James C. Dobbin of N. C.
- 5. Secretary of the Interior.
- a. Robert McClelland of Mich.
- 6. Postmaster General.
- a. James Campbell of Pa.
- 7. Attorney General.
- a. Caleb Cushing of Mass.

XIII. Buchanan's Administration.

- 1. Secretaries of State.
- a. Lewis Cass of Mich.
- b. J. S. Black of Pa.
- 2. Secretaries of the Treasury.
- a. Howell Cobb of Ga.
- b. Phillip F. Thomas of Md.
- c. John A. Dix of N. Y.
- 3. Secretaries of War.
- a. John B. Floyd of Va.
- b. Joseph Holt of Ky.
- 4. Secretary of the Navy.
- a. Isaac Toucey of Conn.
- 5. Secretary of the Interior.
- a. Jacob Thompson of Miss.
- 6. Postmasters General.
- a. Aaron V. Brown of Tenn.
- b. Joseph Holt of Ky.
- c. Horatio King of Me.
- 7. Attorneys General.
- a. J. S. Black of Pa.
- b. E. M. Stanton of Pa.

XIV. Lincoln and Johnson's Administrations.

- 1. Secretary of State.
- a. Wm. H. Seward of N. Y.
- 2. Secretaries of the Treasury.
- a. Salmon P. Chase of O.
- b. W. P. Fessenden of Me.
- c. Hugh McCulloch of Ind.
- 3. Secretaries of War.
- a. Simon Cameron of Pa.
- b. E. M. Stanton of Pa.
- c. U. S. Grant of Ill.
- d. E. M. Stanton of Pa.
- e. J. M. Schofield of Ill.
- 4. Secretary of the Navy.
- a. Gideon Welles of Conn.
- 5. Secretaries of the Interior.
- a. Caleb B. Smith of Ind.
- b. John P. Usher of Ind.
- c. James Harlan of Iq.
- d. O. H. Browning of Ill.
- 6. Postmasters General.
- a. Montgomery Blair of Md.
- b. William Dennison of O.
- c. Alex. W. Randall of Wis.
- 7. Attorneys General.

- a. Edward Bates of Mo.
 - b. Titian J. Coffee.
 - c. James Speed of Ky.
 - d. Henry Stanberry of O.
 - e. Wm. M. Evarts of N. Y.
- XV. Grant's Administrations.*
1. Secretaries of State.
 - a. E. B. Washburne of Ill.
 - b. Hamilton Fish of N. Y.
 2. Secretaries of the Treasury.
 - a. Geo. S. Boutwell of Mass.
 - b. W. A. Richardson of Mass.
 - c. Benj. H. Brewster of Ky.
 - d. Lot M. Morrill of Me.
 3. Secretaries of War
 - a. John A. Rawlins of Ill.
 - b. Wm. T. Sherman of O.
 - c. W. W. Belknap of Io.
 - d. Alphonso Taft of O.
 - e. J. D. Cameron of Pa.
 4. Secretaries of the Navy.
 - a. Adolph Borie of Pa.
 - b. Geo. M. Robeson of N. J.
 5. Secretaries of the Interior.
 - a. Jacob D. Cox of O.
 - b. Columbus Delano of O.
 - c. Zachariah Chandler of Mich.
 6. Postmasters General.
 - a. J. A. J. Creswell of Md.
 - b. Marshall Jewell of Conn.
 - c. James M. Tyner of Ind.
 7. Attorneys General.
 - a. E. R. Hoar of Mass.
 - b. Amos T. Akerman of Ga.
 - c. Geo. H. Williams of Or.
 - d. Edward Pierrepont of N. Y.
 - e. Alphonso Taft of O.
- XVI. Hayes' Administration.*
1. Secretary of State.
 - a. Wm. M. Evarts of N. Y.
 2. Secretary of the Treasury.
 - a. John Sherman of O.
 3. Secretaries of War.
 - a. Geo. W. McCrary of Io.
 - b. Alexander Ramsay of Minn.
 4. Secretaries of the Navy.
 - a. R. W. Thompson of Ind.
 - b. Nathan Goff, Jr., of W. Va.
 5. Secretary of the Interior.
 - a. Carl Schurz of Mo.
 6. Postmasters General.
 - a. David M. Key of Tenn.
 - b. Horace Maynard of Tenn.
 7. Attorney General.
 - a. Charles Devens of Mass.
- XVII. Garfield and Arthur's Administration.*
1. Secretaries of State.
 - a. James G. Blaine of Me.
 - b. F. T. Frelinghuysen of N. J.
 2. Secretaries of the Treasury.
 - a. Wm. H. Windom of Minn.
 - b. Chas. J. Folger of N. Y.
 3. Secretary of War.
 - a. Robert T. Lincoln of Ill.
 4. Secretaries of the Navy.
 - a. W. H. Hunt of La.
 - b. Wm. E. Chandler of N. Y.
 5. Secretaries of the Interior.
 - a. S. J. Kirkwood of Io.
 - b. Henry M. Teller of Col.
 6. Attorneys General.
 - a. Wayne McVeagh of Pa.
 - b. Benj. H. Brewster of Pa.
 7. Postmasters General.
 - a. Thos. L. James of N. Y.
 - b. T. O. Howe of Wis.
 - c. W. Q. Gresham of Ind.
 - d. Frank Hatton of La.
- XVIII. Cleveland's Administration.*
1. Secretary of State.
 - a. Thos. F. Bayard of Del.
 2. Secretary of the Treasury.
 - a. Dan'l F. Manning of N. Y.
 3. Secretary of War.
 - a. W. O. Endicott of Mass.
 4. Secretary of the Navy.
 - a. W. C. Whitney of N. Y.
 5. Secretary of the Interior.
 - a. L. Q. C. Lamar of Miss.
 6. Attorney General.
 - a. August H. Garland of Ark.
 7. Postmaster General.
 - a. W. F. Vilas of Wis.

A LIST OF THE POSTMASTERS GENERAL UNTIL 1823.

Samuel Osgood of Mass.	Appointed Sept. 26, 1789.
Timothy Pickering of Mass.	" Nov. 7, 1791.
Joseph Habersham of Ga.	" Feb. 25, 1795.
Gideon Granger of Conn.	" Jan. 26, 1802.
Return J. Meigs of O.	" Mar. 17, 1814.
John McLean of O.	" Dec. 9, 1823.

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